

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
STATE JOURNAL
OF
AGRICULTURE.

The Only Agricultural and Live Stock Journal in the State.

VOL. XXXIV.
No. 16.

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1898.

PRICE 5 CENTS.
\$1 per year.

Farm Department.

Conducted by J. H. Brown, whose farm is conducted as the Michigan Farmer Experiment Farm. All correspondence for this department should be sent to Battle Creek, Mich.

THE EDITOR'S FARM NOTES.

OUR FIRST STOCK EXHIBIT.

The first exhibit from the "Michigan Farmer experimental farm" was made at Kalamazoo free street fair last week. One and one-half tons weight were hauled Tuesday morning, October 4, from our Climax farm to Kalamazoo, 18 miles, on a low-down farm truck that we had made to order last spring.

A GOOD GENERAL PURPOSE TEAM.

The team is a good one, weighing 2,530 pounds. They were entered as a general purpose farm team and truck combination, and were awarded a blue ribbon. It was hot during the trip to Kalamazoo, but the horses hauled the load through in 5½ hours, being almost as fresh at the end of the journey as when they started.

The writer, and his man, rode behind the team on the load all the way, except when going up heavy hills. At first we thought of using a three-horse team, but it was not necessary after all.

LOW-DOWN WHEELS ON THE ROAD.

We wish to particularly call attention to this "long haul," as the wheels were 28 and 30 inches in diameter, with a six-inch face, and of solid wood instead of steel. We have always supposed such low-down wheels were only suitable for use on the farm, and that they were horse killers on the road. No doubt these wheels draw somewhat harder than wheels of larger diameter, but our experience for the whole season of 1898 satisfies us that this low-down truck, with six-inch tires, is the best thing we ever used for a general purpose farm truck. The only time we should dislike to use these wheels on the road is during a season of mud. At such a time we seldom have any teaming on the road to do. Work should be so planned that one may obviate this difficulty of navigating muddy roads.

KEEPING GOOD LIVE STOCK.

It pays to do this. It is not a good plan to pay out large sums of money for high-priced animals, and to jump into the business in a wholesale way.

Many farmers buy occasionally a first-class specimen of certain breeding stock to take a place at the head of or improve their herds. They gradually grow into the business. This has been our plan, and it is the slow but sure way. It costs less money to do this, and we learn how to handle stock to the best advantage right from the start, with less of the inexperienced attendant risks of handling a large and costly herd.

ADVERTISING—WINNING PREMIUMS.

Probably very few breeders go to the fairs with live stock for any more important purpose than to advertise and make sales. But we really believe

it pays better to advertise in a good farm paper that has a large circulation among the most progressive farmers of the country.

The expense of getting ready, taking stock to the fair, exhibiting, feeding, and getting back home again is greater than the running of a small advertisement in a good farm paper for several weeks. We say this, not only from our own experience, but also from that furnished us by other prominent breeders.

As to winning premiums there must be many disappointments, though great pains are taken, for judges are not infallible. In this our first exhibit of Guernsey cattle we received two blue ribbons, having no competitors. This was easy enough. The judge said he never examined finer specimens of this dairy breed.

In swine we received first premium for best pen of five pigs, also first premium for best herd exhibit of swine. The exhibit of live stock was much finer and larger than last year. And in some respects this "free street fair" was ahead of the State Fair at Grand Rapids. The attendance on Thursday was over 75,000 people. The railroads were nearly "swamped" trying to handle the crowds.

HOG CHOLERA AND SWINE PLAGUE

More than a score of letters are at hand saying hogs are sick or dying of one or both of the above dread diseases. "Is there any cure?" "What is the best medicine?" "How can I treat or disinfect hogs that are not sick already?"

These are some of the questions asked, and nearly every correspondent says he reads The Michigan Farmer. Some wish a reply by return mail, and others wish us to visit their farms immediately.

In consideration of the importance of this matter, we append several quotations from the last report of the State Live Stock Sanitary Commission of Michigan. Every farmer should file this copy of The Farmer for future reference.

NO CURE FOUND.

Science has not yet discovered either a preventive or cure for this disease. But by prompt and thorough action in adopting and rigidly enforcing quarantine and sanitary measures, the disease has in some instances been confined to a single farm, and in others to a very limited territory.

CAUSE OF OUTBREAKS.

In every instance where definite information could be obtained, outbreaks of hog cholera, or contagious diseases among swine, have been traced to the importation of swine from other states, or from infected districts in this State, or from railroads transporting diseased animals. There is no question but what the use of cars in which diseased swine have been transported, for carrying other live stock and freight without being disinfected, is a fruitful source of many outbreaks of hog cholera.

When the germ is once planted and

the disease makes its appearance in a herd, its spread to other herds in the vicinity can only be prevented by exercising and enforcing the most careful and rigid measures. In one instance which came to the knowledge of the commission, two hunters passed through a field where diseased swine were kept, and then through an enclosure on another farm some distance away where there were healthy swine; and in a few days the disease broke out in the latter herd.

In another case the evidence seemed almost positive that the germs of the disease were carried by the water of a heavy shower running down a ravine usually dry; and in other instances they seemed to have been carried through drain tile; showing conclusively that the disease can be carried from herd to herd, and from farm to farm, not only by "flesh devouring animals, birds and insects," but by watercourses and heavy showers washing under fences and across enclosures, and on the feet of persons and animals. A lump of soil or manure no larger than a mustard seed, adhering to the shoe of a person, or foot of a dog or other animal, may carry germs of the contagion sufficient to inoculate a herd of swine.

The following treatment has been tried by different parties, and where the directions were followed and the treatment thoroughly used, it has been productive of good results:

Wood charcoal	1 pound
Sulphur	1 pound
Sodium sulphate	1 pound
Antimony sulphide	1 pound
Sodium chloride	2 pounds
Sodium bicarbonate	2 pounds
Sodium hyposulphite	2 pounds

These ingredients should be completely pulverized and thoroughly mixed. Dose, one large tablespoonful of the mixture once a day for each 200 pounds weight of the hogs to be treated. The medicine should be given in soft feed, as corn meal or ground oats, or crushed wheat, mixed with bran, or middlings well moistened with hot water.

It must not be forgotten that in order to secure good results from this treatment, diseased animals must be kept in dry and comfortable quarters and fed on soft and easily digested food. The sick should be separated from the herd, but the sick and well should be treated alike, in order to cure the former and prevent the incubation of the disease in the latter; for prevention is cheaper and more satisfactory than medical treatment.

CARE TO GUARD AGAINST THE DISEASE.

Healthy swine should not be allowed to come in contact with diseased animals or herds, strange swine, the history of which is unknown, offal from establishments using carcasses of swine, recently infected grounds or polluted streams. When the disease has actually appeared in a herd, heroic measures should be resorted to at once, to stamp it out and prevent its spread. The herd should be rigidly quarantined as far as possible, and all means for conveying the germs of the disease to

other herds should be guarded against. All dead animals should be deeply buried or burned at once, and vehicles upon which they are carried away disinfected. The yards and premises where diseased swine are kept should be repeatedly and thoroughly disinfected, and when vacated not only disinfected but closed up from all other animals until there is reason to believe that the germs have been destroyed. Mere freezing does not kill the germ, but the disease usually dies out during the winter, if the frost can penetrate the litter and soil in every portion of the yards and under the buildings where the diseased animals have been kept. The germ is often protected during the winter by straw stacks, and litter in the yards and under the buildings.

HOW TO DISINFECT.

The following disinfectants are recommended:

1. Slacked lime, in the proportion of one-half pound lime to one gallon of water.
2. Equal volumes of crude carbolic acid and ordinary sulphuric acid mixed together, and two ounces of the mixture added to a gallon of water.
3. Sulphuric acid added to water, one ounce to a gallon.
4. Boiling water, where the application can be made direct.
5. Corrosive sublimate (mercuric chloride), in the proportion of one dram to a gallon of water.

The lime is the best and cheapest where it can be used. No. 2 is said to be more active. Place the vessel containing the crude carbolic acid in cold water and then add the sulphuric acid, to prevent undue heating of the liquid. The solution should be made in wooden vessels, as sulphuric acid and corrosive sublimate attack metals. As corrosive sublimate is very poisonous, the solution should not be made stronger than indicated. Each of the solutions recommended is strong enough to kill hog cholera and swine plague bacteria.

We keep the above mixture or condition powder on hand and feed occasionally to our swine. We prefer the No. 2 disinfectant, as it is stronger, easily secured and quickly prepared and applied.

For The Michigan Farmer.

SUNSHINE THE BEST MANURE.

Not only is sunshine the best, but it is the cheapest, manure that the farmer can employ. It is not so cheap as some might imagine, though, at first. It requires labor to utilize the sun, and this is where the cost comes in.

The sun's rays contain great fertilizing power, but it is only under certain mechanical conditions that this power can be used. The sun striking down upon a barren, unplowed field has little or no manurial value. In fact, the sun's rays have often a distinct degenerating influence sometimes, such, for instance, as when it is allowed to shine any length of time upon a manure heap. But a freshly-plowed and stirred soil is always acted upon beneficially by the sun. Fertilizing elements are held in the soil, which only

need the action of the sun to release them.

But besides plowing and stirring the soil to admit the sunlight, the power of this great planet can be utilized in stimulating the growth of leguminous plants. Nitrogen is as essential to the growth of plants as any other element, and this is contained in the air, the soil and many manures. It is more a question of capturing and releasing this fertilizing element than of applying it artificially in expensive commercial fertilizers.

Now the simplest method of catching and utilizing the nitrogen of the air is to plant leguminous plants. Then the sunlight acting upon these crops will serve to enrich the soil with nitrogen. The leguminous crops should be sown between the rows of regular crops, or during the season that intervenes between two other crops. Soil stirred and planted with these will be in much better condition than if allowed to remain fallow for any length of time. Soil is much like our muscles—the more you use it properly, the more it will be capable of producing. But abusing it is not using it.

The leguminous plants being understood as the best nitrogen-catchers, it is a simple question to find out which one thrive best in certain localities and on different soils. Clover is one of the best of this class, but clover cannot be made to grow everywhere. In the South the cow peas take the place of clover. Sometimes in the North and West the Canada pea and winter vetch will grow where the red clover fails. Again, in the South the crimson clover and sand vetch will thrive where the cow pea will not. One must find out the right plant by experience.

Massachusetts. C. S. WALTERS.
(Friend Walters does not know of the conditions that generally prevail in this section of the country. Farmers generally have no opportunity of growing a leguminous catch crop between two regular crops in this State.—Ed.)

STREET FAIRS.

With the 15th inst. closed the "Mt. Vernon free street fair." This is the third annual session of this organization and it bids likely to become a permanent thing. This session, however, would not compare fully, in some respects, with the preceding ones. The exhibits of horses, cattle, sheep and hogs were inferior, but there was a fine display of peaches, pears, corn, wheat, grass seeds and vegetables.

There was also a large and beautiful display of domestic fowls, and the display of vehicles and farm implements was exceedingly fine. And to the credit of the ladies it should be said that their exhibition of needlework, home dairying and the culinary art was as extensive and as excellent as one could have expected to see. The crowd on the last day was very great, estimated by several to be larger than at either of the former fairs by some hundreds.

With the preceding, this fair also must be pronounced a success and yet to my mind they can be improved upon. Although the weather has been very favorable during all three, yet this last was too early in the season for the farmers of Knox county. They were very busy cutting up corn and preparing for and sowing wheat and doing other important work. Very few would be willing to cease filling their silos and sacrifice saving their fodder and their wheat sowing for the fair. For these reasons and others the fair should be later in the fall.

Then what an excellent thing it would be to have a farmers' exchange in connection with the fair! In the fall when their wheat is all threshed, seedling done, corn harvested, fruits and vegetables all gathered, farmers have stock of different kinds and grains and fruits and vegetables for sale or exchange. Some there are who want to buy while others want to sell. Have it understood that this exchange or sale is to be an inseparable part of the fair, and how great at once will become the interest in this yearly gathering!

The premiums are not sufficient to induce farmers to put forth effort to bring their stock and produce to the fair. And they do not expect nor desire large premiums—especially at the street fairs. Their greatest ambition is to succeed in their respective lines of work, and when their efforts receive just recognition they are satisfied. This advertises their stock and produce, encourages worthy competition, and makes ready sales. Therefore the judges in the several departments

should be not only strictly just and honest but fully competent.

Then why could not the social element receive a larger share of attention? As it is the fair is a time when the farmers and their families gather from all over the country, renew old friendships and exchange happy greetings, but it seems to me that this feature could be more fully developed with much interest and profit to everyone.

The moral element also should receive strict attention. As a Christian people we cannot afford to take our children to the fair and have them exposed to the vilest of temptations and become witnesses of debauchery and every manner of game and trickery. So far these things have been restrained at this fair and the order in the main has been excellent. Glad am I to bear this testimony.

Would it not be well to cultivate also more extensively the intellectual and artistic elements? Certainly the county fair furnishes an excellent opportunity for improvement on many lines.

Ohio. B. ASBURY.
(We are interested in what our friend says about this fair in his state, as we have personally attended several such street fairs in Michigan. In fact Michigan has now become the greatest "street fair" State in the Union.)

These fairs in our larger towns or cities, or at the county seat, have been a wonderful success. At some of them the display of live stock has been excellent. The last week in September and the first week in October furnish about the right time and temperature for the farmers to attend. The only criticism we wish to add is that there is a tendency at all fairs to allow "fakirs" of all descriptions to have full sway, and this is a disgrace to the management and all concerned.—Ed.)

For the Michigan Farmer.

KEEPING HAY.

Hay decreases in weight through drying up of the moisture in it, so that, in calculating the profits, one must consider this very carefully. The price for hay will naturally increase as the winter comes on, but will the price advance in proportion to the shrinkage? The shrinkage in hay of course depends upon the amount of moisture left in it at the time of putting it away. Hay sold when quite green will weigh much heavier than when it is thoroughly cured. There is a difference of five to fifteen per cent in the weight of hay put away by some farmers. If one can find a good customer right after harvesting who will pay as much per ton for green hay as for thoroughly cured hay, he may make good profits, but in the end it may not prove such a good transaction. The green hay will more than likely develop heat and burn in the mow, and eventually mold and sour. The result is the purchaser will conclude that the hay was poor at the beginning, and he will not buy any more from that farmer.

As in everything else it pays to be honest, and sell only thoroughly cured hay even early in the fall. The farmer who is at all up-to-date in his business will not think of putting away green hay. He knows too well the consequence. He will see that the moisture is pretty well dried out of it before he stacks it in the mow.

But the hay will shrink even then. There is moisture in it that will come out gradually. It takes months for it all to dry out. The amount of shrinkage will therefore depend upon the condition of the hay when put in the mow. As some farmers put away their hay, the shrinkage and loss in weight will amount fully to fifteen per cent. But the average shrinkage will be about ten per cent up to the middle of winter. After that the shrinkage is almost imperceptible.

Late-out hay will thus have less time in which to lose its weight by shrinkage, and if the grass and weather are both favorable for very late harvesting it may pay one to cut the grass out of the ordinary season. This hay properly cured will not lose much more than five per cent of its weight by early winter. Just before the mid-winter holidays prices for hay are generally good, and if sold then the farmer may make five per cent of the whole weight by a little strategy. In seasons when hay is scarce it does not always follow that the autumn prices are as correspondingly high as conditions should warrant. Then it pays to keep hay, even if it does shrink fifteen per cent.

Minnesota. A. B. BARRETT.
(We are sorry to see friend Barrett advocate late harvesting of the hay

crop. Too many farmers cut too late already. Early cut hay, thoroughly air dried (not sun blistered) and cured in the cock, is best, other conditions being equal.—Ed.)

FARM FAGOTS FOR FALL TIME.

The season of cutting corn tells the story of the thoroughness or the laxity with which we used the cultivator last spring. If we did the fair thing by our crop in June, the rows will be comparatively clean and free from weeds in September and October.

I went through a piece of corn not long ago where the weeds and "quack" grass were actually as high as a man's head. Of course there may be some excuse for this sometimes. The season has something to do with it. This year has been a bad one for killing weeds. It has been so wet that they would grow if given any kind of a chance. Eternal vigilance certainly is the price of a crop free from weeds.

I think I might be safe in saying that this is so everywhere on the farm. A man cannot do a half-way business and succeed. If he only half plows a field he will surely reap the consequences in a rank growth of weeds. Small crops of corn follow poor cultivation as surely as night follows day. Partial fertilizing means an empty basket when the potatoes are dug. Neglect to put in a patch of oats and peas or other soiling crop in June means a small flow of milk in August and September. In fact, I feel sure that no one will dispute me when I say that the line between success and failure in farming lies right along this word of thoroughness.

If this is so, why then should not all men succeed? All men may be thorough. The steadfast, earnest purpose, alone, seems to be lacking. Without that, no man ever worked out success in any line of business. "He is a thoroughgoing farmer," one man says of another, and when he says that do we need to ask whether he has made farming pay or not? We know he has without a doubt.

I am encouraged to think that there are more really good farmers than there used to be. Necessity has done much to bring this about. Men have begun to learn that they must be better workmen or go to the wall. There is no chance whatever in this country for the poor farmer. On every hand he finds his "corners cut" by the men of enterprise who are pushing to the front. Thanks, then, to stern necessity. It is more praiseworthy to work for the best results because one loves to do it; but where this incentive is lacking, the spur of necessity is a fairly good substitute.

Let an energetic man go into a neighborhood where poor farming has been the rule and pull off his coat and see how quickly others will begin to do the same. If he fixes up his house, barns and fences his neighbor across the way will soon follow his example. Let it be known that he is producing more corn to the acre or a heavier yield of grass than anyone around, and soon others will begin to inquire how he did it, and to try to come up to the pattern he has set. A few years will show in that part of the country a marked improvement in every respect. There will be better fences, better buildings, better crops and a better grade of citizenship. It is such a state of things that is worth working for.

New York. E. L. VINCENT.

Care of Corn Fodder.

Every man of experience knows that the value of corn fodder as a stock food depends very largely upon storing it away in good condition. It therefore becomes a necessity to handle fodder with great speed and promptness when it is in condition to stack or mow away. Anything that will facilitate this labor is of positive advantage to the farmer. The Electric Handy Wagon, manufactured by the Electric Wheel Co., of Quincy, Ill., would help out amazingly. It is so low and so easy to load that a load of fodder may be placed upon it from the ground and the whole operation may be performed by one man. Their book "Farm Savings" illustrates how it may be done and tells all about this and other things you should know. Send for a copy before you begin to haul in your corn fodder.

Low Rates to Chicago via Michigan Central.

Great preparations have been made for the National Peace Jubilee by Chicago, which will surpass in brilliancy and magnificence anything in the history of the city. Very low rates will be in effect from all Michigan Central Stations Oct. 17, 18 and 19th. Full particulars can be obtained from Michigan Central ticket offices.

WANTED, AT ONCE—An agent in every county, or, to right man, will give part of a state. Those acquainted with the must be canvassed at once. Our terms to agents are more liberal than those of any other company, and we invite comparison. For particulars address LINCOLN OIL CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

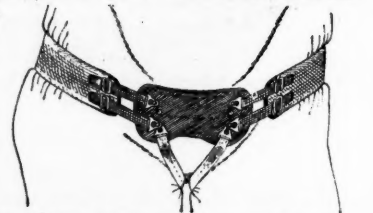
HUSKING CORN.

Being always on the lookout for ways by which I can lessen the labor on the farm, and thereby lessen expense, I stumbled on the following way of getting the shock fodder over in a position to husk without taking it down by hand. We husk and throw into wagon, and when going out in the morning, when the fodder is damp and in the best condition, we tie a rope onto the back end of the wagon and one drives the wagon down the shock row close up to shocks while another takes the free end of the rope and walks on the opposite side of the shock, about even with the team. By driving the wagon close to the shock the man gets the advantage of the friction of the rope and can lay over as many shocks as are wanted for a day's husking in shorter time and less pulling apart of shocks than by hand. You will find the fodder in better shape to husk in the last half of the day than if you tear it down as you husk. We aim to tie in bundles as we husk and haul into the barn right away.

Another way to get the fodder, and I think the cheapest way, as far as it is practical, is to husk the corn, and cut and shock the fodder afterwards. After we had what corn ground cut up that we expected to seed I found there would not be enough fodder. As I am feeding 90 head of hogs, we husked out about 100 shocks by driving on row 1 and husking 1, 2, 3 and 4 in wagon, returning on row 14, husking rows 11, 12, 13 and 14, leaving rows 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 to be husked and thrown on the ground in one row of piles in center. This leaves you 12 rows standing fodder, with only one row of corn piles to stumble over in carrying fodder to shock. As the rest of the field is not cut it will be pastured and the down rows made by the wagon will be gathered by the stock. Do not expect to bundle this fodder, as we will haul right to the cutter. As I read The Farmer and enjoy reading how others farm, whether I farm that way or not, I send these ideas, thinking they might suit others.

Ohio. GEO. T. CROLL.

CUT TO THE BONE



That's what elastic trusses do. We leave hips and spine free. No heavy belts or leg straps. Write for book, mailed free in plain sealed envelope. Established 1871.
CHAS. CLUTHE CO., 213 WOODWARD AVE., DETROIT, MICH.

GOODHUE

Self-acting, Best Governed, Acknowledged to be the most powerful and durable made. We have everything the farmer needs in this line.

POWER AND MILLS

Galvanized Steel, Cast Iron, and Pumping Mills. Catalogue, full of valuable facts, free. Appletton Mfg. Co., 20 Fargo St., BATAVIA, ILL.

Fatten Fast

Steam your feed, thus saving 1/4 to 1/2 of corn or other feed. Stock thrives better and fattens faster.

KALAMAZOO Feed Cooker

Made of boiler steel. Invaluable to dairymen and stock growers. Has a dozen uses on the farm. Will last a life time. Send for circular. LULL & SKINNER CO., Kalamazoo, Mich.

NEW SPIRAL PICKET CYCLONE FENCE

MACHINE builds this fence 37 to 60 in. high, 10 to 12 cables at the rate of 100 rods a day. Has made solid since 1887—old-time machine still in use giving perfect satisfaction. With this machine and best fence material, which we sell at wholesale, the farmer can control the price of his fencing. Ask us all about it.

BRANCHES: BEAVER FALLS, PA. NORTH CHICAGO, ILL.

CYCLONE FENCE CO., HOLLY, MICH.

DO YOU LOSE BAGS?—Prevent future loss by placing name on robes, blankets, etc., with a marker. Short name, 35c.; long name, 50c., postpaid. G. G. WILLIAMS, New Lothrop, Mich.

Livestock.

CONDUCTED BY ROBERT GIBBONS.

Address all correspondence to Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

THE LIVE STOCK SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The position of the agriculturist in Great Britain has become an extremely difficult one, from the increasing competition to which he is subjected by foreign countries. In every line of productive agriculture he has to meet the severest competition, and fight for every inch of advantage he yet retains. The outlook for the future is equally as unpromising as the present. In fact present conditions are likely to become even worse instead of improving. Every advance in agricultural production abroad menaces him with the loss of some of his markets. When the area under crops in the United States, Argentina, Australia or India is extended it means that greater amounts of such crops will find their way to British markets. When live stock is improved and its production extended in this country, Argentina or Australia, it means that the cattle, sheep and hogs of the British farmer will have to be sold at still lower prices. For years the skill and steadiness of purpose of the British farmer has enabled him to keep at the head of improvement in live stock, and no small part of his income came from furnishing improved stock to agriculturists of other lands. But even this supremacy is threatened, and a few years may see his revenue from this source drop to insignificant proportions. That those interested in British agriculture are awake to the possibilities of the future in this direction can be perceived by the advice being given the farmers in such articles as the following from that reliable old journal, the Mark Lane Express:

"Circumstances alter cases in farming to the extent that what was good policy and advisable twenty or thirty years since is so no longer. Owing to excessive importations of meat, graziers can no longer buy stock at rates low enough to pay for fattening them. This has been the case in respect to cattle for several years past, and now we find the same thing in regard to sheep. Here we have in the present season abundance of grass, a magnificent harvest of hay, roots promising to be a satisfactory crop, and everything indicating that there will be ample storage of food for stock, yet markets are not affected, or at least only slightly, by a circumstance which in the sixties and seventies or any other previous period in the century would have caused a veritable boom in the rates of lean stock.

"What, then, is the conclusion to be arrived at? Is the British grazier's occupation gone altogether? Shall we in future have to admit that our home graziers can no more compete with their rivals in the United States, Argentina and Australasia in the supply of beef and mutton for British consumers than our wheat growers and dairy farmers can compete with foreign producers in the supply of bread, corn and butter? It certainly looks like it. There is only one way of modifying results and making things better, which is that of supplying to butchers and consumers carcasses which will cut into small joints with a considerable proportion of lean meat. These sell well, and command at least a penny a pound more than larger joints. The only way to produce such remuneratively is to adopt the early maturity system. This requires good stock to be kept, which, if not absolutely purebred, should be the progeny of pedigree bulls and rams.

"A still greater change might be carried out by those graziers who occupy low-lying, rich lands, which is that of turning to Shire-horse breeding. The production of stout-limbed geldings is likely to pay better than grazing beasts. There are probably thousands of acres where such would be the case, and the adaptability of any farms for home breeding should certainly be taken advantage of in times like the present, when cattle and sheep yield such poor returns for fattening, and none but the absolutely pure-bred are likely to meet with such an active demand as they formerly had.

"There is still a more advisable departure for all who can afford it, that of going in for pedigree herds and flocks so as to have revenue in bulls and rams instead of fattened beefs and wethers. Almost the only bright

spot in the darkened horizon is the foreign demand for British pedigree stock, the outcome of skillfully bred herds and flocks. To have a finger in the pie is of moment to more farmers than is commonly supposed, and so far as present appearances go it seems likely to be of great advantage to all, even in herds and flocks of ordinary stock. There is not the slightest probability of the enterprise being overdone so long as the ranch men and agriculturists of Argentina and other new countries require to improve their herds and flocks by imports of better blood; and if it be a fact that the American breeders will have to come to this country for animals superior to their own to prevent deterioration in their herds, Great Britain will long continue to be the nursery for pure-bred live stock.

"The question of vital importance just now, consequently, is whether by keeping higher class herds and flocks or turning to horse breeding, a very large section of ordinary farmers might not very materially advance their interests. There are pessimists who will no doubt say that the halcyon days of pedigree stock breeders are not likely to last forever, and that the Americans and Canadians can produce cart horses, or indeed equine animals of every kind, far cheaper than British farmers. This may be so, but at present the world's requirements both for pedigree stock and good horseflesh far exceed the supply."

For The Michigan Farmer.

FEED FOR HOGS.

Fortunate indeed is the man who has a large corn crop, if he expects to go into the swine business. One of the chief points of success is plenty of food of the right kind, fed at the right time. Attention is also just as important as the food, and in some cases perhaps more so. No one can expect to glean a golden harvest unless he personally gives the pigs his devoted attention. Five times a day is not any too often to feed them. When they get hungry they want something to eat, and when they have all they want to eat they are not looking around for a hole in the fence or under it to get into mischief. The saddest of all things for a farmer is to have a large drove of hogs, and nothing to feed them.

One farmer, a good many years ago, planned to have a lot of hogs, but did not think they would consume very much food. In this he was disappointed. They were the old style of Chester Whites, so it is not worth while for me to repeat what has so often been said of their fattening qualities. Their average length (so I've been told) when fifteen months old was about eight feet. If reports are true, their width was considerably less than this. One day a neighbor farmer while driving by, on hearing a ferocious noise in a field near by, called the swineherd's attention to the music, and added that he did not know what tune they were singing till now. It was "Over the Hills to the Poorhouse," he said, and drove on. The hog that learns that tune, brother farmer, will cost more before he is ready for the market than he will bring at selling time.

With plenty of old corn on hand in the spring, as a good many of the southern Michigan farmers are sure to have next spring, it is not to be wondered at if more store hogs are wintered than common. If one has a warm place for little pigs to winter in, no doubt but what they will net the owner some money next summer if he will turn them out to pasture two or three months before finishing them off on his old corn. The person that feeds corn exclusively must know that there is no great profit to be gained, if any, by feeding it to three-cent hogs. Nor at the present price does he want to go into the business too heavily without knowing what he can do.

In a former article I warned the Michigan Farmer readers to be sure and keep enough brood sows for the coming season. I do so yet. But for your own sake, do a little figuring before you begin and see what enough means to you.

Hillsdale Co. ELIAS F. BROWN.

Makes the Wheels Go Smoothly.

Snow will soon be flying and runners will take the place of wheels on the roads. This suggests that the last advertisement for the season of the famous Mica Axle Grease has appeared. Later on either this advertisement or another one will appear, but for several months owners of vehicles will not invest much money in axle grease. Those who have used Mica Axle Grease during the past months will be sure to buy it again in the spring, and those who have never bought it would do well to cut the advertisement out and paste it up as a reminder.

GRADE JERSEY OR GRADE SHORTHORN.

Will you kindly give me your opinion in your next issue, if possible, of the following: A certain cow's sire was a Jersey, her mother was a Durham. Now, is she a grade Jersey, or a grade Durham, or both, or neither? And is she eligible to be entered in either class?

JOHN BORLAND.

The rule is to follow the breeding of the sire in speaking of a grade. This particular animal, if from pure bred sire and dam, is really a cross-bred, but can be entered in the grade Jersey class. If the sire was a Durham, or rather a Shorthorn, then she would be eligible to entry as a grade Shorthorn. She is not entitled to compete as a grade Jersey and a grade Shorthorn also.

STOCK NOTES.

V. E. Hackney, Mt. Morris, Mich., reports good success at the fairs this fall with his herd of Berkshires. He showed a yearling boar that weighed 700 lbs., which is an example of what the Berkshire can do when pushed.

Woodman & Blair, of the Lakeside herd of Holstein-Friesians, in a note received this week, say: "Change ad. in Michigan Farmer, as we have sold all the cows and part of the heifers. Sold 14 cows and 2 calves to M. E. Williams, of Elsie, Mich., and 2 cows to E. R. Young, of Manistee."

W. R. Montgomery, of Hillsdale, writes us that in the report of live stock exhibits at the State Fair his flock of Cotswolds were omitted. They were certainly overlooked. He made a most successful showing, as he was awarded 9 firsts, 4 seconds and 1 third premium, including the two specials offered by the Cotswold Registry Association.

The Buffalo Review, last week, said: "The very warm and unusual weather of the past few days proved disastrous to many hog shippers having hogs on the market to-day. Very few of the loads escaped without any dead ones, while decks having 5 to 10 dead were not unusual, and a number had from 20 to 30 dead ones in the load; one load having 53 dead, while the remaining hogs in the loads having the larger number of dead, were in poor condition to sell, and prices had to be shaded to market them, while several loads could not be sold to-day, owing to their heated condition. Over 1,000 dead hogs it is estimated were in the receipts to-day."

When writing to advertisers please mention that you saw their advertisement in the Michigan Farmer.

HOW TO PREVENT HOG CHOLERA.
HOG CHOLERA is caused by indigestion, and can be prevented by feeding cooked feed. We advise our readers to write the **EMPIRE MFG. CO.**, 664 Hampshire Street, Quincy, Ill., for Catalogue of FEED COOKERS. These Cookers save at least one-third the feed, put stock in healthy condition, save your hogs and will more than pay for themselves in one week's use.

WILDER'S
Swing Stanchion
(Improvement over Smith's)
Steel latch; Automatic lock. Adjusts itself when open, so animal cannot turn it in backing out. Safest & Quickest Fastening Made. Send for testimonials.
J. K. WILDER & SONS,
Monroe, Mich.

CHOICE PARTY OF AMERICAN MERINO
A EWES AND RAMS AVAILABLE FOR SALE. Correspondence solicited.
J. D. JOHNSON, Lime Creek, Mich.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CATTLE.

J. M. CHASE, Muir, Mich., breeder of registered J. Red Polled cattle and Poland-China swine. Choice young stock for sale. Prices right.

JOHN LESSITER & SONS, Cole, Mich., breeders of Scotch Shorthorn Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Stock for sale of both sexes.

F. & E. W. ENGLISH, Clarksville, Mich., breeders of Registered Red Polled Cattle. Andrew Boy, sire and dam imported, heads the herd.

POLLED Shorthorns and Shorthorns, all registered in American Herd Book, both sexes.
M. R. FREEMAN & SON, Flushing, Mich.

W. M. FISBECK & SON, Howell, Mich., breeders of Shorthorn Cattle from good milking families. Cows and heifers for sale. Also, two bulls 8 mos. old and several young bull calves.

REGISTERED GALLOWAYS.

A. MATTHEWS, Maple Rapids, Mich.

JOHN C. CHALMERS, Ann Arbor, breeder of Registered GUERNSEY CATTLE.

Lakeside Herd Holstein Cattle for Sale. 5 Yearling Heifers, bred; 2 Bulls; all registered. WOODMAN & BLAIR, Manistee, Mich.

REGISTERED HOLSTEINS—any age or sex from my "World's Fair" prize-winning herd. Poland-Chinas sired by son of the great Black United States. Farmers' prices. B. F. Thompson, Detroit

J. M. KNAPP, Bellevue, Mich.
Breeder of Registered RED POLLED CATTLE. Glendale 3517 in service. Milk yield of dam 33 months, 21,071 lbs.; milk yield of sire's dam 12 months, 10,559 lbs.

NOTICE what the Poland-China breeder, J. W. Bush, of Waco, Mich., says of a yearling "Cheesey" Angus bull which I selected for him: "Cheesey is a very fine animal. I do not regret the \$115 in the least, because he is the best bull in this country. Thank you very much for him." Speak quickly for the FIVE BULLS FOR SALE FROM SAME SIRE, CHEAP.
CLOVER BLOSSOM FARM, Port Austin, Mich.

HOGS.

BERKSHIRE PIGS from stock that is from B World's Fair prize winners. Write for catalog and prices. C. E. Palithorp & Co., Mt. Morris, Mich.

FOR SALE.—Large Eng. Berkshires: Longfellow & Wantage strains, King of Hood's Farm, Mass. Prices reasonable. V. E. Hackney, Mt. Morris, Mich.

CHIEF Tecumseh, Black U. S. and Kiever's Model strains Poland-Chinas for sale. Sows bred for Aug. & Sept. farrow. E. D. Bishop, Woodbury, Mich.

MERCHANT KELLY, Woodstock, Mich., breeder of LARGE ENGLISH BERKSHIRES. Choice Berkshires of either sex for sale cheap.

FOR SALE—FULL BLOODED BERKSHIRE PIGS.

Elmdale Farm, Franklin, Oakland Co., Mich. W. W. COLLIER, Prop. F. B. CHAMBERS, Sup't.

50 Duroc-Jersey Swine for Sale. Both sexes, from 2 mos. to 1 yr. old. No. 1 stock at reasonable prices. Send for price list. J. H. BANGHART, Lansing, Mich.

GRAND POLAND-CHINA BOAR MICHIGAN U. S. No. 38333 for Sale after Nov. 15th. Make me a bid. E. A. CROMAN, Grass Lake, Mich.

R. M. CROSS, Ovid, Mich., breeder of Victoria R. swine. Stock for sale. Breeding stock recorded. Reasonable prices. Correspondence solicited.

POLAND-CHINAS.—A few choice young boars. A grand lot of sows bred to the champion young boars "Chief Hidesetter" and "Wilkes Tecumseh," (Vol. 29, O. rec.) L. W. BARNES, Byron, Mich.

THE PLUM HILL HERD of large English Berkshire swine, B. P. Rock & S. P. Hamburg fowls. Stock & eggs for sale. C. M. Bray, St. Johns, Mich.

Special Price on Poland-China Boars of April farrow. F. M. PIGGOTT, Fowler, Clinton Co., Mich.

2 POLAND-CHINA BROOD SOWS of June, '97; 2 large, heavy boned March and April boars, and younger pigs too numerous to mention. Well bred. Prices moderate. E. M. EIGHME, Owosso, Mich.

LOCUST LODGE BERKSHIRES.—Large, lengthy, English type. Bred from noted prize-winners. Both sexes, all ages for sale. Write for prices. F. A. BYWATER, Memphis, Mich.

100 DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. Unsurpassed in individuality. Correspondence solicited. W. L. SMITH & SON, Mosherville, Mich.

POLAND-CHINAS. A choice lot of either sex. Also one extra yearling boar at right prices. M. M. GRIFFIN, Grand Ledge, Mich.

GRAND RIVER HERD OF O. I. C. JOHN BERNER, Grand Ledge, Mich. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Write for prices.

BERKSHIRES. 9 Blue ribbons. If you want a pig of superior merit from the herd that won 9 blue ribbons at State Fair in '97 address N. A. CLAPP, Wixom, Mich.

POLAND-CHINA BOARS of extra quality and breeding for sale at Hickory Grove. A. A. WOOD, Saline, Mich.

Poland-Chinas. I am taking orders for spring pigs; if you need one address L. F. CORNWALL, Waco, Mich.

FOR SALE. Poland-China Show pigs. Sows bred. Breeding and individuality right kind. Also choice Merino rams. G. W. INMAN & CO., Ypsilanti, Mich.

100 HIGH-CLASS DUROC-JERSEY SWINE. Largest Herd in Michigan. HERBERT W. NUMFORD, P. O. Agricultural College, Mich. Stock at Moscow, Mich.

SOME CHOICE POLAND-CHINAS By Corwin King 2d. Write your wants. WM. H. COOK, Waterford, Mich.

FOR SALE. Sanders, Black U. S. Wilkes, and Corwin strains of POLAND-CHINA PIGS, both sexes from 2 months to 2 years old at \$5.00 to \$10.00 each. Pairs not akin. 10% off on pairs. Sows bred if desired. C. E. ALLMOND, Cedar Springs, Mich.

HIGH-CLASS DUROC-JERSEY PIGS FOR SALE. First orders inclosing \$10 filled for a few days only. Two blue ribbons received last week at Kalamazoo Street Fair for best pen of pigs and herd exhibit.
J. H. BROWN, Battle Creek, Mich.

FOR SALE.—At prices that are right. 50 P. O. spring pigs, 10 brood sows and 40 fall gilts. We have more hogs in stock than we can handle and will unload at large discount. Spring pigs, pairs not akin, \$15.00; single pigs, \$8.00; some cheaper fall gilts, pairs, \$8.00; single pigs, \$6.00. Come and see or write J. C. TAYLOR, Village View Farm, Grass Lake, Mich.

\$8.00 BUYS A first-class Chester-White pig old enough for service; fall pigs \$6.00 per pair; a few choice brood sows \$12 to \$15, bred if desired. WM. W. BALCH, Deford, Mich.

W. O. WILSON, Okemos, Mich., proprietor of the Michigan Central herd of IMPROVED CHESTER WHITES. The largest herd in the State. Stock of different ages all ways on sale. Write me just what you want. LIGHT BRAHMA EGGS \$1.00 for 20.

POLAND-CHINAS.—Herd established in 1879. 19 years continuous and successful breeding of recorded stock. It now contains the blood of such noted sires as Black U. S.; One Price; Look Me Over; George Wilkes; Free Trade; J. H. Sanders; Happy Medium; Best on Earth; Kiever's Model, etc. Where will you find so much well-known, high-priced, prize-winning blood as is centered at "Evelands"? Send for folder. It tells the story. W. J. LAWRENCE, Battle Creek, Mich.

The Horse.

CONDUCTED BY ROBERT GIBBONS.

Address all correspondence to Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

HORSES AT THE STATE FAIR.

For the first time in some years horsemen took some interest in the State Fair beyond entering in the speed classes. A few draft stallions and mares were shown, with a raft of "general purpose" horses of varied breeding and make-up. C. E. Truesdell, of Wayne county, had a bay Clydesdale stallion, a small compact horse, under 1,500 lbs., which should prove a good sire for farm horses. He is hardly large enough for a draft sire without the mares he is mated with are larger than himself, but should get a good class of work horses from ordinary mares. Mr. Truesdell also showed a Cleveland Bay stallion, a well-proportioned horse of good size and substance. We noticed four black Percheron stallions, two of them said to be of brilliant blood, which could be used to advantage as draft sires, and a grey Percheron which was a very fair representative of the breed.

The Crevelling Brothers, of Alpine, Kent Co., showed several good Clydesdale brood mares, and we noted a large number of grade Percheron and Clydesdale mares which would make excellent brood mares if mated with good large draft sires. It is evident there is a gradual growth of sentiment in the State favorable to the extension of draft horse breeding.

We also saw a very good style of horse, a dark bay with black points, entered as a German coach stallion. He was nicely proportioned, had a good neck, head, and barrel, but showed some coarseness in the limbs. He is, however, a horse with plenty of bone and substance, and would undoubtedly correct the lack of both in some of the weedy young trotters which have found their way upon many of our farms.

In the exhibit of trotting bred horses the Fuller Stock Farm, of Cedar Rapids, practically carried off all the honors. The lot from that farm, consisting of two stallions and a number of brood mares, two-year-olds and yearling fillies, and several suckers, were of the best character of the breed. They showed breeding and quality of the highest type. The young things especially, were of fine style, high headed, and nicely gaited. They were all sired by Failnot, 12430, who has a race record of 2:16½. His sire is St. Bel, by the great Electioneer, and his dam Almona by Almont 33, out of Belle Bryan by Mambrino Patchen 58. It is the combination of Hambletonian and Mambrino Chief blood through their greatest descendants. Failnot individually is a high class horse in every respect, and his colts follow him closely. He is a dark brown, 15½ hands, with black points and no white marks. His colts match up nicely, and a pair of yearling fillies shown would make a cracking good matched team, and they could travel as well as show style. We think Mr. Fuller is coming as near to breeding ideal American trotters as any one we know of, for he has everything in his youngsters that goes to make fine specimens of the breed. His selections of brood mares, both in blood and individuality, has been excellent.

In the ring for two-year-old fillies a light bay was shown which was a very attractive piece of horseflesh. We did not learn who owned her, but she is an actor of the finest type. No hackney could show bolder knee or more perfect hack action.

M. T. Storey, Lowell, Kent Co., showed a brood mare of all work, and a nice carriage team of standard bred trotters sired by Montmore, a son of Montgomery, 2:21½. This is a nice pair of drivers.

Mr. H. T. Phelps, of Dexter, awarded the ribbons in the roadster and trotting classes, and did it acceptably. The Fuller Stock Farm got five blue ribbons out of a possible six, one second and two thirds.

We hope next season to see a great increase in the exhibit of horses. The management should offer more liberal premiums in the classes outside of the speed ring. The industry needs some help to get back to its old place in the State, and a little encouragement would undoubtedly be appreciated both by breeders and farmers.

THE BIG STAKES AT LEXINGTON.

After two postponements on account of rain, the fall meeting at Lexington, Ky., opened on Thursday of last week. The event of the first day was the \$10,000 Futurity for three-year-old trotters. This race had been looked upon as a sure victory for that great young horse Charley Herr, and in view of his previous performances, having made a record of 2:13½, the belief seemed to be well founded. The starters were Peter the Great, Charley Herr, Limerick, Seraphina, Janie T., and Lexie May. All of the starters were more or less known except Peter the Great, who seems to have been kept well under cover, and sold for \$15 in pools of \$100. Then this colt went out and took the race in straight heats, and finished apparently within his limit. The time was 2:15½, 2:14½, 2:12½, pretty good for three-year-olds. Charley Herr was third, second and fourth, Limerick fourth, third and second, and Seraphina second, fourth and third. The other two entries were distanced. The stake was worth \$7,500 to the winner, with \$300 to his nominator. As Mr. D. D. Streator, of Kalamazoo, owns Peter the Great, and nominated him, he draws \$7,800. If he purchased many of those \$15 pools he must have struck it richer than a Klondike gold claim. Peter the Great was bred in Michigan, his sire being Pilot Medium, and his dam was Santos, by Grand Sentinel. Pilot Medium is too well known to require any explanation of his history or breeding, but it is some time since Grand Sentinel was at all prominent in this State. He was a brown horse, by Sentinel, a son of Hambletonian 10, and was the first trotting stallion owned by the late S. A. Browne, then of Ludington, afterwards of the Kalamazoo Stock Farm. Mr. Browne had Grand Sentinel and Lady Turpin when he made his first campaign, and some well known horsemen had reason to regret that he did before the season was over. Whether Mr. Streator bred this colt or not we do not know. He is evidently a wonder, and no doubt could get down to 2:10 if pushed to his limit.

The Futurity Stake was inaugurated in 1893, and was first known as the Stallion Produce Stake. The following is a list of the placed horses each year since it was started, with value of the stake:

1893—Oro Wilkes, first; Medio, second; J. A. Goldsmith, driver of winner; time, 2:14½; value, \$11,850.

1894—Beuzetta, first; Futurity, second; Gus Macy, driver of winner; time, 2:14½; value, \$26,430.

1895—Oakland Baron, first; Katrina Belle, second; W. W. William, driver of winner; time, 2:16½; value, \$20,000.

1896—Rose Croix, first; Fred S. Moody, second; M. E. McHenry, driver of winner; time, 2:14; value, \$16,250.

1897—Thorn, first; Preston, second; Orrin Hickok, driver of winner; time, 2:13½; value, \$15,000.

Medio, the second horse in the first contest, was also by Pilot Medium, so that horse came very near siring two winners of this stake.

The \$5,000 Futurity for two-year-old trotters was won by The Merchant, with Handspring second and Boralma third. The time for the two heats was 2:20, 2:21½. The Merchant will be remembered as a sensational performer last year in his yearling form, and started favorite. The other starters besides those mentioned were the fillies Risky, Kara and Mary Celeste. The first and second horses are colts, the third a gelding and the last three fillies. The Merchant is a chestnut colt by The Conqueror, dam Brightlight.

The Tennessee \$4,000 stakes for 2:19 pacers had seven starters—Searchlight, Sherman Clay, Nicol B., Lena N., Ace, Indiana, and Javelin. Searchlight took the race and first money in straight heats, time 2:09½, 2:11½, 2:11½. The others were placed in the order given above. The only contest was for second place, nothing in the field being able to give Searchlight an argument; it finally went to Sherman Clay, he being second in the first two heats and fourth in the last, when Nicol B. was second. It looks as if the latter could have done better if his driver had been at all anxious. The time made was not within three or four seconds what it would have been had the track been in shape. It was heavy from the late rains.

Directly, the champion two-year-old, whose performances four years ago were the sensation of the season, seems to have come back to earth again. At Louisville recently he paced a mile in 2:03½, and covered a quarter in another heat in 29½ seconds. We wonder whether this was a mere spurt, or if the improvement is to be lasting.

HORSE GOSSIP.

At a sale of trotters on Friday of last week, Ashland Wilkes, by Red Wilkes, dam by Administrator, son of George Wilkes, sold for \$3,350. He is the sire of John R. Gentry, 2:00½.

The Chicago horse market is in better condition than for a long time. Good horses are getting scarcer, and buyers are scouring the Western states to secure what they require to fill orders.

Beautiful Bells has now nine standard performers to her credit, the last one being Belsire, 2:28½. She is now 26 years old, and as several of her foals have not yet been trained, she may have another one or two to her credit.

Nico by Arion, dam by Sultan, has a race record of 2:08½, made in a contest at Louisville, where Askey by McFarland, and Equity by Heir-at-Law, gave him a hot race. He won in straight heats, however, the time being 2:08½, 2:11½, 2:12½. Askey was favorite before the start.

The number of three-year-olds which have beaten 2:40 in two-mile or more races in France this season, is 21, of which eight are by Fuschia, France's greatest trotting sire, six by Harley, two by Cherbourg, and two by Michigan, the speediest of them being Royal, by Cherbourg, with a record of 2:28½ per mile. The contests are single dashes of two miles or over.

Among the sales at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, last week, was a big Clydesdale gelding, weighing 2,240 pounds, which was taken for export at \$337.50. It goes to England. An Iowa breeder brought in a load of fine draft horses, grade Percherons, one of which, weighing 2,020 pounds, brought \$300. It goes to Germany. Seven other drafters purchased for export brought a total of \$1,225, an average of \$175 per head.

The bay mare Clara Kimball took a new record of 2:22½ in the first heat of the 2:22 class, trotting, at the Hillsdale, Mich., meeting last week. Her former record was 2:27½, taken at Port Huron, Mich., August 14, 1895. She was foaled 1891 and is by Harry Noble—Fedora, by Byerly Abdallah; granddam Nelly Hulick, by Mambrino Chief, Jr. Nelly Hulick is also the dam of Myrtle, 2:22½.—Horseman.

The exhibition contests between Joe Patchen and John R. Gentry this season are not of a character to stir up much enthusiasm. John wins and then Joe wins, and the time is several seconds slower than their records. The best one was at the Illinois State Fair, where a \$5,000 purse was offered for a contest between them. Gentry took the race in straight heats, the time being 2:04½, 2:03½. The next time they met Joe was the winner, and did not have to pace below 2:07 to get first place.

The Fresno (Cal.) Republican tells of a horseman feeding raisins to his horses in that state because of their cheapness. The horseman said: "Barley is worth \$30 a ton and raisins from \$18 to \$20 a ton. It is difficult to sell raisins for over \$20 a ton. Some time ago I concluded to use raisins as horse feed instead of grain. As an experiment I bought an old horse and fed the animal twelve pounds of raisins a day. The nag was worn out and poor but in a short time he began to fatten and grow sleek. The food seemed very nourishing and the horse became plump and full of life. I sold the animal back again to the original owner for \$30—three times what I paid for him. Twelve pounds of raisins are equal to twenty pounds of barley. At the present price of grain this would make the food value of raisins about \$60 a ton, leaving a profit of \$42 a ton over the actual selling price of \$18."

The Cleveland Horse Show is announced for the week of November 7th, the one preceding the New York show, and extensive arrangements are in progress to insure its success. Seventy-six prizes have been provided for in the prize list, and the prizes are liberal. The officers of the club are as follows: J. B. Perkins, president; D. R. Hanna, vice-president; W. P. Murray, treasurer; C. A. Otis, Jr., secretary; directors, J. B. Perkins, W. P. Murray, H. K. Devereux, Frank A. Brobst, C. E. Grover, Calvary Morris, D. R. Hanna, S. E. Strong, Belden Seymour, H. D. Goulder, F. N. Reed, F. D. Root, D. Z. Norton, C. A. Otis, Jr. The committees are as follows: Standing committee—D. R. Hanna, J. B. Perkins and C. E. Grover. Saddle horses and

jumpers—S. E. Strong, W. T. White and Belden Seymour. Trotters—H. K. Devereux, W. P. Murray and F. N. Reed. Carriage horses—D. R. Hanna, C. A. Otis, Jr., and F. P. Root. Truck horses, engine, ambulance and delivery turnouts—J. B. Perkins, F. A. Brobst and H. D. Goulder. Veterinarians—Drs. Springle, Fair and Shepherd. Full particulars may be learned by addressing the secretary.

John Nolan, 2:09½, winner of the Charter Oak \$10,000 stake, was sold with Journeyman, also by Prodigal, by Marcus Daly to D. J. Bricker in the spring of 1896 for \$2,500, Nolan being priced at \$1,000 and Journeyman at \$1,500. Mr. Bricker, then of Butte, but now of South Africa, got together a warm stable that spring, it including Searchlight, 2:04½, Argoret, 2:09½, Argotine, John Nolan, 2:09½, Journeyman and one or two more. Later he figured Nolan the faster colt and sold Searchlight. Nolan was a pacer then. His owner entered him extensively in pacing stakes, but, before it got time to go in any of them, Nolan quit pacing and went to trotting, hoppers, shoes, weights and what not proving unavailing to make him go back to his own way of going. All of a sudden he went to trotting and never paced another step at speed. It is a mistake to figure the Nolan horse "a cast-off," though Querist and Dr. Spellman undoubtedly were at one time on the Bitter Root ranch's bargain counter marked down to figures that would "make them move at once."—Horseman. Nolan was sired by Prodigal 6000, dam Fantasia by Ranchero 3443. He was first registered as Free Liver 25618.



ON THE BIAS.

That's the secret of the **Bias Girth** Horse Blankets. The girth is on the bias—that means crossed. It works automatically. The blanket can't slip. If you pull one side, the other side keeps the blanket from sliding, and yet it doesn't bind the horse. He couldn't displace it if he rolled in it.

Bias Girth

Horse Blankets are made in all styles—to fit any horse—in suit any purse. Ask your dealer for **Bias Girth** Blankets, and look for the trade mark. A book on the subject sent free.

W. M. AYRES & SONS, Philadelphia.

Horse Owners Should Use

GOMBAULT'S

Caustic Balsam

The Great French Veterinary Remedy.

A SAFE, SPEEDY AND POSITIVE CURE.



Prepared exclusively by J. E. Gombault, ex-Veterinary Surgeon to the French Government Stud.

SUPERSEDES ALL CAUTERY OF FIRING

Impossible to produce any scar or blemish. The safest best Blisters ever used. Takes the place of all liniments for mild or severe action. Remove all Bunches or Blemishes from Horses or Cattle.

As a **HUMAN REMEDY** for Rheumatism, Sprains, Sore Throat, Etc., it is invaluable.

WE GUARANTEE that one tablespoonful of **CAUSTIC BALSAM** will produce more actual results than a whole bottle of any liniment or spavin cure mixture ever made.

Every bottle of **Caustic Balsam** sold is warranted to give satisfaction. Price \$1.50 per bottle. Sold by druggists, or sent by express, charges paid, with full directions for its use. Send for descriptive circulars, testimonials, etc. Address

THE LAWRENCE-WILLIAMS CO., Cleveland, Ohio

PHYS-EQUINE

A safe, sure and reliable cathartic

FOR HORSES AND CATTLE.

Put up in convenient form for administration. Not only acts as a cathartic, but is a powerful liver and kidney invigorator, thereby improving the general health of the animal. For sale by druggists or sent on receipt of price, charges paid, 50c. per box or 6 boxes for \$2.50.

EQUINE REMEDY CO., Williamston, Mich.



Sharpen your own Horse.

THE BLIZZARD

the greatest of all

HORSE ICE CALKS

Agents Wanted. Address,

S. W. KENT, Cazenovia, N. Y.

CURED TO STAY HAY FEVER

CURED. Dr. HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.

Sheep and Wool.

CONDUCTED BY ROBERT GIBBONS.

Address all correspondence to Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

A GOOD WORD FOR AMERICAN WOOLS.

The Philadelphia North American, referring to some samples of American wool recently received at the Commercial Museum in that city says:

"There has just been received from Hon. John G. Clarke, Lagonda, Pa., a large number of samples of Saxony wools, including three whole fleeces, one buck, one ewe and one lamb. This clip is said to be the best in the country. It took the second prize at Chicago, the first being taken by the Ercildoum clip, of Australia, for which Sir Samuel Wilson was knighted by Great Britain. Competent judges who have compared them are of the opinion the award should have been the reverse. The American wool is much finer, its fibre being almost like silk, the staple is stronger, its wearing qualities are much greater, and it shows more vitality for the sheep; it is not only superior to the Ercildoum clip, but also to all of the foreign Saxonomies in the museum, from Saxony, Silesia and Hungary.

"By comparing other American wools in the museum bred from foreign blood it will be seen the American are invariably superior. This is recognized by the large purchases of American sheep for breeding purposes by Argentine and Australia; even the Ercildoum clip is bred from American sheep. New wools are constantly being added to the museum exhibit, which already contains a complete type of samples, such as used by the United States for the purpose of assessing duties on foreign imports, and the largest and best selected collection of foreign wools in the world. It is interesting after examining the finest wools of the world to examine the wool of Syria, which is probably without change since the time of Abraham, and follow it in its development to various types so far removed that neither the wool nor the sheep possesses any resemblance to the parent stock. There is to be found here fleeces from the Sultan of Turkey's clip, improved, but still only fit for carpets; long wools of English type, fine merinos and Saxonomies, the wools of China, as peculiar as the Chinese themselves, and many others too numerous to mention. Manufacturers and growers who can visit this exhibit should not fail to do so."

The statements of the American, while not new to experts who have had an opportunity of studying the wools of different countries, are directly opposed to those given out by some manufacturers and writers in the public press, who have always asserted that the finest wools could not be grown in any part of the United States. In that part of Pennsylvania where these fleeces came from, a great deal of Saxony blood was introduced at an early day. Saxony merinos produce a very light fleece of long-stapled and very fine wool of beautiful lustre. The fleeces are so light, however, that the flock owner must receive a higher price than is being paid for ordinary good merino fleeces, or the business becomes unremunerative. This is the true reason why nearly all of the flocks of western Pennsylvania, West Virginia and eastern Ohio, which produced the famous "picklock" wools of twenty-five years ago, have been destroyed. The gradual decline in wool values as the result of the sharper competition of Australian wool-growers, and the persistent efforts of those who favored free trade in wool, gradually drove these wool-growers out of business or compelled them to change the character of their flocks. When the Saxony merinos were first introduced into this country they did not possess the hardness of the Spanish merino, but they improved in this respect as they became acclimated, and their progeny showed more vigor than the imported animals, because grown under more natural conditions than these sheep had been kept under in Saxony. We had several of these Saxony flocks in Michigan, the last one we remember being that of Lot Bonine, of Vandalia, Cass Co., who several times sent us samples of their fleeces which were a wonder to most of those who examined them. The staple in these fleeces was from four and a half to five inches in length, beautifully crimped, and as lustrous as spun silk. The facts are that the

United States possesses climatic conditions which will enable its people to grow every variety of wool known, the only question being whether or not it will pay to produce them. That commercial museum in Philadelphia is an excellent idea, for it may learn some of those eastern theorists what their country is capable of, and put a stop to their abuse of American products.

For The Michigan Farmer.

SHEEP NOTES.

Clover and sheep are two things that the average farmer can tie to with ordinary safety as a means to maintain the fertility of the soil. When these two things are employed judiciously for the purpose the good results must necessarily follow, just as any good effect must follow an effort directed in the right direction. Both of the above are good farmers; if properly handled, they return to the soil more than they take out for their sustenance, which is the secret of good farming, and by which it is possible to secure good crops, and still know that the fertility of the farm is not decreasing. Of the two mentioned it is probable that the latter is the surest. The sheep depend entirely upon the individual effort of the owner, while the clover is a matter that is more or less governed by the climatic conditions. When one can sow clover several years in succession and in turn lose each seeding, it becomes a feature of farming that is not due entirely to the efforts of the owner.

I have in mind a farmer who has been a firm believer in sheep and clover for several years, in fact ever since the writer can recall. Considering the comparatively few head of cattle that have been kept and the amount of cropping done every year, it is almost surprising the condition in which the land has been kept. The present condition of fertility would have been quite different had the sheep been discarded and the clover likewise, but as it is, the bad effect that might have come from one has been amply off-set by the other.

If one wishes to go to an extreme in any one direction, and still suffer no seriously bad results, he must provide some means by which the condition, which, perhaps, can be justly termed an abuse, will be off-set by something else. If one has extensive grain farming in mind, and proposes to carry it into effect and continue successfully for an unlimited period, he must provide some means by which a goodly portion of what is taken from the soil will be returned to it again. It matters but little what means are taken to attain the result so long as it is realized. Sheep and clover will go a long way towards fulfilling the purpose; on the average farm there is altogether too much timothy raised annually, and too few sheep kept for the good of the soil.

One feature in sheep-raising that is generally being corrected is the attempt to winter the flock in the same yard with the cattle. Without doubt this can be done with more or less success as is proven by many farmers who do it yearly, but it is far from being proven that it is the better way; in fact, circumstances seem to indicate that it is not generally approved by the regular sheep-raiser. Where one has but a comparative few head of cattle and a considerable number of sheep the danger is consequently not as pronounced as where the numbers are vice versa; but under any circumstances it is not a wise course to follow, unless conditions really seem to demand it.

I recall an instance a few years ago when the experiment was tried on this farm, and the result was that a valuable ram that had been purchased for breeding was found one night, shortly after the stock had been put together, in a very serious condition caused by a cow's horn that had entered the side and passed nearly through the belly. The wound was probably more the result of an accident than a vicious intent; the ram had doubtless disturbed the cow while eating, and in the attempt to drive it the accident had occurred.

I have noted farm yards where it seemed necessary that the sheep and the cattle be kept together that arrangements were quite simply and practically devised to give a protection to the sheep from any viciousness. The principal method is to build a false fence, either in the center or at one side of the yard, with the bottom rails sufficiently high so that sheep can

readily pass under, but low enough so that there will be no danger of the cattle getting in. With some such simple arrangement, which can readily be devised quickly if not delayed too late, the flock is given quite a considerable advantage, and consequently, the danger of casualties is considerably decreased. Were the cattle absolutely harmless, such a structure would be advantageous, as it would give the sheep a feeling of safety which they would not otherwise have in the ordinary farmyard.

The real farmer has long ago given up the idea that the shifting process is an advantage, or even as well as good care. This is something that is true with all classes of stock, and consequently equally true with the sheep. A flock will not feel at home in any quarters, to say nothing about being in a condition to give the best returns to the owner, if they must be in a continual state of nervousness caused by a constant lookout to ward off some impending danger. The flock is best, and does best that is by itself, and has no more care than to see that its bodily wants are properly attended to.

In the case referred to above, the animal that was responsible for the casualty was fitted out with a set of knobs, as were also several others. They were by no means a vicious set, in fact, were as docile as any ordinary farm drove, but, nevertheless, I have no doubt that the brass pieces served a good purpose. It is not at all probable that the hindrance given by the balls would have any serious effect in deadening the force of a blow. I should feel more like assuming that the effect produced on the temperament of the animal would be much more striking. I have in mind a little instance that occurred the past year that will serve to illustrate the point. We had a young Jersey heifer that was fitted out with a very vicious set of horns, and what was more to the point she had quite a determined inclination to use them on other members of the herd, especially those that were weaker. Not caring to go to the extreme and dehorn entirely, we simply removed the points with a good cutting saw; probably not more than an inch was taken off. But the effect produced was striking. Had the whole horn been removed, she could scarcely have felt it more. She seemed to appreciate fully that she had lost the major part of her effectiveness, and instead of being the one to drive the weaker, she was the one the weaker ones drove. In the same way it is more than possible that cattle can be fixed to insure safety to the flock.

C. P. REYNOLDS.

FLOCKS AND FLEECES.

The demand for feeding lambs at the Chicago stock yards is very strong, buyers paying up to \$4.85@5.00 per cwt. for them.

H. Stewart, of Lennon, breeder of Shropshires, in a letter dated October 4th, says: "Would say that advertising in The Farmer has demonstrated the fact to me that your readers are scattered from Dan to Beersheba, as I have had inquiries and sold sheep as far north as the Sault Ste. Marie. The demand for good stock is excellent. Have just received for use on my reserve flock Canada's prize-winning yearling ram, which took first place at Toronto and London. Was very fortunate in securing so fine a sire."

Prof. Roberts, of Cornell University, says that the fertilizer produced by a sheep in one year is worth \$3.17. This is more than it costs to keep a sheep, and if the Professor's estimate is correct, the increase and wool are clear profit. But if the value of the fertilizer is \$2, that alone would pay the keep of a sheep a year. A flock of 100 sheep, which is not a large flock on a farm of 160 acres, would therefore, if handled right, give the owner a clip of 800 pounds of wool and 75 lambs, which at present prices would be worth at least \$200. Then they would be worth, at Prof. Roberts' estimate, over \$300 to the farm. The sheep is the true harbinger of prosperity, and keeps up the free and unlimited coinage of grass, grain, roots and weeds into good hard cash. Every farmer should have a flock at work for him.

An officer of the United States Department of Agriculture is reported to have said recently that he would like to know the names of some breeders of hydraulic rams, and would like to buy a few to cross on his South Down sheep.—Wool Record. Of course, this is an old joke, but it has an application that should not be missed. The De-

partment has cattle experts, hog experts, horse experts, bee experts and poultry experts in its employ, but not a single person recognized as an authority on either sheep or wool. Why this is so we are at a loss to comprehend. Certainly the industry is one of the most important to farmers that we know of. We have received a bulletin issued by the Department on sheep scab, and its suggestions, in some instances, would be better for hydraulic rams than a flock of sheep.

One of our Australian exchanges, in referring to the exhibits of sheep at the Sydney show, says: "Of this year's exhibits the Merinos were par excellence the idols of the show; and Mr. S. McCaughey, of Coonong, the hero of the hour, the ewes being without doubt the finest collection ever got together in Australia, or possibly in the world. A noticeable feature of the Romney Marsh exhibits was their purity of breed and good specimens at that; last year even the prize winners were not pure. There were very good Shropshires. The Leicester were a good class. The Border Leicester were a little better than last year, while there was a falling off in numbers of the Lincolns. Tasmanian breeders would show more numerous only they feel that New South Wales breeders tend too strongly to the Merino sheep."

When writing to advertisers please mention Michigan Farmer.

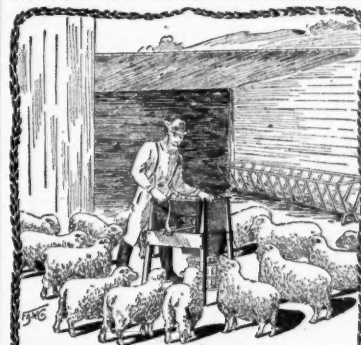
SKAB CURA

Cures Absolutely.

It is unconditionally acknowledged to be the Best Dip known.

Put in your order now! Used Warm for Scab, Cold for Ticks. Improves the Wool. \$2 per package, \$16 per case of ten packages. Case makes 2,000 gallons of wash for Ticks, or 1,000 gallons for Scab. We pay freight. Circulars Free.

SKABCURA DIP CO., Chicago.



THE SHEEP MAN

knows all about the advantages of feeding roots to sheep but he does not always know of the best machine for preparing them. **BANNER ROOT CUTTERS** are the best—strong, fast and easy running. Four sizes, hand and power. They don't slice or cube the roots, but leave them in fine ribbon like pieces. Stock can't choke on them. Write for introduction price. **O. E. THOMPSON & SONS,** 25 River Street, Ypsilanti, Mich.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

SHEEP.

RAMBOUILLET, U. S. A.—100 rams and 100 ewes, registered, for sale. **THOMAS WYCKOFF**, importer and director of breeding, Orchard Lake, Mich.

SHEEP. National Delaine and Dickinson Merinos of the highest type. Both sexes. **GEO. WADDELL**, Box Mills, Musk. Co., O.

OXFORD DOWN RAMS AND RAM LAMBS From Prize-winning Stock for sale. **B. F. MILLER**, Flint, Mich.

LINCOLN Sheep and Chester White Swine. Either sex, and all ages for sale. Write or come and see me. **A. H. WARREN**, Ovid, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE RAMS of choice breeding for sale. Also Chester White Swine both sexes, not akin. Breeding stock registered. **E. E. BEACH**, Green Oak, Mich.

STILL IN THE BUSINESS at Hickory Grove with a fine lot of American Merino, Delaine and Rambouillet rams. **A. A. WOOD**, Saline, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE HALL STOCK FARM has on hand a few choice imported yearling and two-year-old rams, imported ram lambs and yearling and two-year-old American bred ewes and rams. Personal inspection invited. **L. S. DANHAM**, Concord, Mich.

A Fine Lot of Shropshire Rams and Ewes FOR SALE. As good a flock as the State produces. My residence is one mile from station on C. S. & M. E. R. **GEO. W. BUTTON**, Flushing, Mich.

Grange Department.

Our Motto:—"The farmer is of more consequence than the farm, and should be first improved."

Address all correspondence for this department to

KENYON L. BUTTERFIELD,
AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, MICH.

News from Michigan Granges is especially solicited.

GRANGE CALENDAR.

Huron Pomona, with Hope Grange, Oct. 17.
Teachers' and Patrons' Institute of South Kent Co., with Whitneyville Grange, Oct. 21-22.
Kent Pomona, with Paris Grange, Nov. 2. (Notice change of date on account of carnival at Grand Rapids.)
Ingham Pomona, with Capitol Grange, Oct. 23.
Washtenaw Union Grange, with Fraternity Grange, Oct. 24.

A GREAT COMPLIMENT.

Readers of current events have become greatly interested in the doings of the joint commission now in session at Quebec, and the farmers especially have become very much interested in knowing what effect the commissioners' actions might have upon the agriculturists of the country. As is well known, the commissioners have been calling up the representatives of the various industries in order to secure facts and testimony relative to the wishes of such industries. As representing the agricultural interests of the nation the commission invited the National Grange to give its opinion and to speak for the farmers of the nation. No higher honor could be conferred upon the Grange than this recognition of its permanent position as the one great farmers' organization of the country. We quote from a circular just issued by the legislative committee of the National Grange:

"In response to this request, members of the legislative committee attended the conference in Quebec, and appeared before this honorable commission on September 22, and were heard in regard to the tariff affecting agriculture. It was earnestly and emphatically stated by these representatives that the farmers of the country are unanimously opposed to any modification of existing tariff upon agricultural products that would discriminate in the least against this great industry. They would resent any proposition to lower the tariff on agricultural imports to this country, for the purpose of securing a modification of tariff duties on other goods not produced by farmers, by the Canadian government. The farmers of the country are of the opinion that so long as protection is the policy of the government they are unwilling to sacrifice the measure of protection now in force for the adoption of another schedule more favorable to some other industry or some other country. The farmers of the country desire to give the present law a fair trial before its modification in the manner suggested, and this is believed to be the prevailing opinion, regardless of political affiliations. There seems to be a more encouraging and hopeful feeling on the part of the farmers of the country than has existed for several years, and an unfavorable readjustment of tariff conditions would be unfortunate at this time.

"This in substance was the argument of the committee before the international commission, and they were treated with the greatest consideration and listened to with profound respect. At the close of the conference we were urged to attend another session in the evening, for further discussion of the subject.

"We make this report at this time that the vast membership of the order may understand that the legislative matters entrusted to our hands are looked after with fidelity, and also that the distinguished respect shown the order Patrons of Husbandry by this High Commission, in requesting it to represent the agricultural interests of the nation, in preference to all other farmers' organizations and societies, may be understood and appreciated. The Grange never has had a higher compliment, and we have reason to expect the sentiments expressed by its representatives will have weight in forming the conclusions of this very distinguished tribunal. At all events, the Grange has scored another point in having the only representatives of the farming industry on the spot, and in the active contest when the rights of

agriculture were assaulted by those engaged in promoting the interests of other vocations before this commission.

"No agricultural organization can command higher respect than the Grange, as instanced in this event, and none can compare with it in its influence upon national and state legislation, on account of the justice of its demands and the vast membership for which its representatives speak when called upon, as in this matter."—Aaron Jones, J. H. Brigham, N. J. Bachelder, Legislative Committee, National Grange.

ORGAN CONTEST NUMBER TWO.

By vote of Pomona Grange, No. 15, a committee was appointed to confer with The Michigan Farmer and ask them how many trial subscriptions would be required from both Granges and Farmers' Clubs to make it feasible to grant a second organ for a second contest, in which we might ask all Granges to take a part. The reply was 5,000 trial subscribers. Full particulars regarding the offer have been sent to the master of each Grange. If both contests aggregate 5,000 trials the second organ will be granted. Each yearly subscription will be counted as five trials. There had been received up to Wednesday evening of this week a total of 1,989 trials from all sources.

Now that the organ for contest No. 2 is practically assured, let every Grange join it, and especially keep a record of the attendance at each meeting until the State Grange convenes. Take subscriptions from all who are interested in farming whether they belong to the Grange or not. Do it immediately, that they may get several times their money's worth, and a large club can easily be secured. A committee in each school district or a few interested Patrons will easily take a large number of subscriptions in a short time if attended to at once. A hundred-dollar organ is worthy of an effort, and even though we may not expect to be able to win the prize, let us at least enter the contest and keep a record of attendance for the remainder of the year. The attendance and membership counts will simply serve to show the standing and lively interest of the Grange from different points of view. We must depend upon trial subscriptions and renewals to The Michigan Farmer for success.

GRANGE NEWS.

POSTAL JOTTINGS.

Tipton Grange—Lenawee Co.—held their regular meeting Oct. 1, at which it became our sad duty to adopt resolutions for a brother who patriotically laid down his life at Camp Poland, Knoxville, Tenn., on the 15th of September.—Alma Whelan.

Girard Grange, No. 136—Branch Co.—at a special meeting called for that purpose conferred the fourth degree upon a class of nine. A good house and refreshments in the form of melons, grapes, etc., made an enjoyable evening.—Rose Johnson.

Whitney Grange, No. 513—Tuscola Co.—held regular meeting October 7, with fair attendance. Balloted on four candidates, initiated one in first and second degrees, and received two more names. Made up quite a club for The Michigan Farmer on offer No. 2.—Nellie Willett.

Monitor Grange—Gratiot Co.—received an order of timothy seed. Paid Brother and Sister Thede Cruson a farewell visit, as they leave soon for Kansas. Left a set of silver spoons as a token of esteem and friendship. At last meeting appointed committees to make preparations for building a hall.—Mrs. Jennie Muscott.

North Adrian Grange, No. 721—Lenawee Co.—conferred the third and fourth degrees on a class of three Oct. 7, followed by a feast. Just received a small bill of groceries and are well pleased with both quality and price. Will begin plastering our hall next week and will finish it as fast as possible.—Mrs. H. R. Ladd, Cor.

Rome Grange, No. 293—Lenawee Co.—held its last meeting October 1. P. H. Dowling read a paper on "Seeds and Nature's Methods of Sowing Them." Onsted Grange met with us on the evening of Sept. 17, and conferred the third and fourth degrees on five candidates. Mrs. Reed also gave an interesting account of her voyage to England.—Dora L. Dowling, Cor.

Lenawee Co. Patrons' Mutual Fire Insurance Co., R. A. Woolsey, secretary, cautions all members against allowing their Subordinate Grange dues to expire. We are now on the second year and have had no fires, and no losses to pay, but lest there should be a fire the Grange dues should be kept paid. A by-law makes it necessary that Grange dues should be paid in advance to collect loss by fire.—Cor.

Quincy Grange, No. 152—Branch Co.—has just held its annual fair, which was a decided success in every particular, it being conceded by those present that it eclipsed the county fair in point of agricultural display. In fact in all its exhibits it would be hard to excel. We have also just completed our fire insurance organization on a Grange basis, and hope and expect to keep up in all that appertains to Grange interest and principles.—T. H. Cook.

Union Grange, at Fraternity Grange hall, Friday, Oct. 21. Dinner at 11:30 o'clock, session afternoon and evening. Questions: "Crop reporting, State and national. Does it benefit the farmer? Can we improve the system?" "Farm statistics as taken by supervisors. Are they of practical value to the farmer?" Also original papers, select readings, recitations, music. Washtenaw Co. Patrons, come and enjoy a social reunion and be ready for active Grange work this fall and winter.—Lecturer.

Cedar Springs Grange, No. 736—Kent Co.—When we organized last spring we appointed a correspondent to The Farmer, but only once have we seen our Grange mentioned. A short time ago when our reporter's marriage license appeared in the papers we found out where her correspondence went to. But, however, in spite of all this we are not dead, but are very much alive, and are now located in our nice new home. At our last meeting, September 29, ten new applications were sent in. In due time we are going to confer the degrees and sing: "Still there is more to follow."—C. R. Allmand, Cor.

North Rome Grange, No. 735.—At the last meeting a good talk was given by Bro. Mason Carpenter on Grange work. He gave his experiences in farm work and the advantages the farmer has in the management of work in preparing the soil for crops, etc. The Michigan Farmer has been placed in more of the homes of the farmers and some that are members of the order. The agents are at work in that line also and report an increase in the circulation. It should be in the home of every member of the order. An order for salt will be taken at the next meeting.—W. G. Bancroft, Cor.

Capitol Grange, No. 540—Ingham Co.—held a social and an evening meeting Oct. 8. The former was held at Bro. S. H. Preston's. In the evening, at I. O. O. F. hall, which the Grange has rented, the question, "Which is the most influential in child life, home or school?" was discussed by Bros. D. E. McClure, A. H. Smith and A. Banks in favor of education; P. G. Towar, Mrs. Mary C. Spencer and Robert Hewitt in favor of the home. Ingham Co. Pomona Grange will be held here Oct. 28.—Blanche McClure.

Cadmus Grange—Lenawee Co.—The third and fourth degrees were conferred on three candidates on October 8. We are to have the feast at close of next meeting. This Grange made an exhibit at the county fair and received second premium. Committee was appointed in each school district to secure subscribers to The Michigan Farmer. Program consisted of vocal solo and report of a trip to Omaha and points of interest in Colorado.—Deckie E. Tobias.

Madison Grange, No. 384—Lenawee Co.—observed Pomona exercises Oct. 7, having the hall appropriately decorated with fruit. Less than four days were required to canvass all Grange territory in our jurisdiction. We are surrounded on all sides by other Granges and have little, if any, over 30 square miles. The best time of day to get trial subscribers is from 6 p. m. till bedtime, when most people are at home. A good working committee in each school district will make the work the easiest, and it should be done at once, as the subscribers are losing papers as time goes on, if their subscriptions are put off.—E. W. A.

Eaton Rapids Grange—Eaton Co.—held its annual fair October 8 at their Grange hall in Eaton Rapids. There were nearly 75 in attendance and 54 partook of 30 varieties of cooking.

The display of vegetables showed skill in producing 49 varieties. In fruit we had 30 beautiful samples. Our grain show was not up to what it should have been, only three samples being shown. Our floral display consisted of 19 showy varieties. The fancy work, art display, antiquity and curiosity show was equal to that of any county fair in quality. The afternoon was spent in listening to interesting literary exercises by the children. The next meeting of Pomona Grange was announced by Nathan P. Hull, of Windsor Grange. Eaton Rapids Grange voted to go in a body.—M. A. Jacokes.

A CONTEST QUERY.

In contest No. 2 can we take subscriptions for The Michigan Farmer from people not belonging to the Grange at the same rate that it is furnished to members?—Mrs. M. E. Haydon, Van Buren Co., Michigan.

Each Grange and Farmers' Club will act its own pleasure in taking subscriptions in the organ contests, whether they charge the full amount or donate the work and give the subscriber the benefit. Would suggest that all Granges respect the jurisdiction of other Granges until after October 15, and solicit their action in the contest. After Oct. 15 let every Patron take subscriptions wherever they may be found. Don't forget to record the attendance of members at as many meetings as possible.

KENT POMONA.

Kent Co. Grange will meet with Paris Grange on Wednesday, November 2, 1898. The afternoon will be an open meeting, when Bro. D. E. McClure, deputy superintendent of public instruction, will address the people; subject, "Relation of Schooling to Farming, Past, Present and Future." Subjects for discussion for the evening are: "Government," led by R. D. Graham; "Relation of the Producer to the Consumer," led by C. H. Carlyle; essays, select readings and music will add to the evening's entertainment. It is hoped the attendance will be large. Let each and every Patron within reasonable distance feel it his duty to attend and hear the stirring address that Bro. McClure will surely give.—Lecturer.

ASSEMBLY OF THE PRIESTS OF DEMETER.

Office of the Annalist,
Fruit Ridge, Mich., Oct. 1, 1898.

The Assembly of the Priests of Demeter (High Court of Ceres) of the Order of Patrons of Husbandry will impart its instructive lessons and disclose the profound mysteries of the Seventh, or Degree of Ceres, at the thirty-second session of the National Grange, to be convened at Concord, N. H., on Nov. 16, 1898.

The ceremonies of conferring this most high degree of the order will take place on Friday, Nov. 18, in White's Opera House, afternoon and evening, commencing at 2 and 8 o'clock respectively.

New equipment and paraphernalia is being procured at considerable expense so as to give a perfect reproduction and rendition of such rites as characterized and were incident to the Temple and Court of Ceres thousands of years ago.

Members having received the sixth and all the lower degrees, and are now in good standing in a subordinate Grange, are entitled to the lessons of the seventh degree, by the payment of one dollar, accompanying a proper application, copies of which may be had by writing to the Master of your State Grange, or from the Annalist of the National Grange. Fraternally.

GEO. AUSTIN BOWEN,
Woodstock, Conn., High Priest.
GEO. B. HORTON, Annalist.

THE INFLUENCE OF THE GRANGE.

The lecturer of the National Grange, in an address before Pennsylvania Patrons, said, among other things:

"The Order of the Patrons of Husbandry is now prospering as never before. There are communities where the Grange has gone down, but in the whole country it stands better than ever, and it never had so great an influence as now.

"In New England, where it is a mighty moving force, its influence is in purely educational, social life and legislative lines. It can ask anything of the legislatures that is reasonable and secure it. We do not believe in class legislation. All the farming population asks is to be on an equality

with other classes, and we will hold our own. The trouble is we are not exercising our power to prevent undue advantages to other classes.

"Brother Bachelder, of the National Legislative Committee, told me at one of the New Hampshire meetings we were at together how the appropriation for the experiments in the rural delivery of mail was saved. The House approved it, but the Senate struck out the \$150,000 the bill called for. As soon as this action was taken, Brother Trimble, the secretary of the National Grange, telegraphed the Legislative Committee to come to Washington, and next day Brother Jones and Brother Bachelder were there and in consultation with Brother Brigham.

"They went to the Senate chamber, supposing they could walk right in and talk it over with the whole of them and by giving them a few facts they didn't properly appreciate, bring them to reason, but Brass Buttons wouldn't let them in, and said they must send for somebody to come out. So Master Jones asked for somebody, and, I think, the first letters of his name spell Matthew Stanley Quay, and he asked what he could do for them; if there were some offices he could give them.

"But Mr. Jones said no, he didn't want any offices, he'd come to talk about free rural mail delivery. 'You voted wrong in voting against that,' said Brother Jones. 'Yes,' said Mr. Quay, 'I'm finding that out; last night I got a bushel of letters about it, and to-day I expect there's a barrel full; I'm sorry I did it, and I will help to have the money put back.'

"Then Mr. Jones sent for Mr. Hanna and he came out. He knew Jones, and he says, 'What have I done that you should appear before me at this time?' and Mr. Jones told him. 'Yes,' says Hanna, 'I got a cartload of letters last night, telling me I'd voted wrong. I'm sorry I did it, and I'll help to have the money put back.'

"They saw other Senators, and the Speaker of the House, and the appropriation of \$150,000 for further experimenting in the matter of rural mail delivery was passed, and the credit for it is due to the Order of the Patrons of Husbandry.

"Yesterday we were told of the wrongs perpetrated in this and other States, and showed the curse political bosses are. Mr. Wanamaker told the farmers what they must do to free their State, and recognized the fact that it was the farmers that had the biggest hand in the fight and their fists must fly for it this fall.

"I have great faith in the farmer population of this nation, but the trouble is they are not independent enough, they don't put character into their work at the polls, are led by this and that influence, instead of by their own convictions.

"The remedy for bossism is in teaching those coming on to the stage of action to-day that character lies back of citizenship, and to have that liberty of thought and action that was the characteristic of their forefathers that is their inheritance. If we won't change our own actions, we may make amends a little by teaching our children to do right. To be true to one's convictions of right and wrong is loyalty.

"The rural homes are the nation's strongholds. It is not true that voters are the only citizens; citizenship takes in the whole homes of the people. The ruler of Athens, when he said his little son held the reins of power, because 'he rules his mother, his mother rules me, and I rule Athens,' meant that citizenship takes in the home, whole and entire, and the woman in that home is the largest factor. The woman whose ambition it was to bring up her two boys so they should vote every time as their mother would, in lines of right and duty, had the true idea of the power of women at the polls."

SYNOPSIS OF DISCUSSIONS OF LAST QUARTER.

July topic was "Methods in Grange Work." Judging from reports received, the discussions on this topic resolved themselves largely into the objects and benefits of the Grange. The consensus of opinion is that the main object of the Grange is to educate and elevate the American farmer, and that while the financial features are important, they are subordinate to the educational. The educational features of the Grange are not confined to obtaining a better knowledge of the work and environments of the farm, but it takes in intellectual attainments, social culture, citizenship and a knowl-

edge of legislation and legislative methods. In the Grange this knowledge can only be obtained by attending its meetings and being prepared to take part in the discussions and enjoyments of the occasion. The Grange is the farmers' school of thought, to enable them to become united for mutual benefit and protection.

The August topic was "Experiment Station Work," and perhaps the most important topic of the quarter. In a few of the discussions there were some criticisms of the Station Bulletins because they were not plain enough, using too many technical and scientific terms. Another criticism offered was that many of the experiments made are not in direct line of farm work and are of but little if any practical benefit to farmers. But in a majority of the discussions reported, the work of the Stations was commended and the opinion was expressed that if the farmers were not benefited by the Station work in their own and in other states it was their own fault and not the fault of the Stations. The discussion has undoubtedly been productive of much good in directing the attention of farmers to Station work, and in presenting the matter in a most interesting way to a large class of farmers who have hitherto paid but little or no attention to it.

The September topic, "Farm Life," proved to be an interesting one, and called forth a more general discussion among the members than any other topics for the quarter. The most pleasing feature of the discussion, and a most important one as well, was the unanimity of opinion among members that farming is the most desirable avocation in life, affording more of the enjoyments and common blessings for humanity than any other calling. In many of the discussions a very hopeful view of the future of farming was taken by the members. If there were any discussions where "hard times" and "the downtrodden conditions of farmers" were brought to the front in all of their gloomy aspects, they were not reported. This is a very significant point, showing that a much better feeling exists among the farming population than for several years.

ALPHA MESSER,
Lecturer National Grange.

TOWNSHIP HIGH SCHOOLS.

A good deal of sarcastic comment has greeted those in Michigan who have been urging the centralizing of schools with its accompanying plan of transporting children to and from school. The following, from the Grange News, shows that at least in Illinois the farmers are convinced that there is something in the scheme:

While the American public school system has been and is yet considered the best on earth and is the foundation on which has been built the most intelligent and progressive race of people which the world has ever known, still it is a question if the time has not arrived when the progress of the times demands a change in our system. In early days when the country was scarcely settled and the great west was open to receive the increasing surplus of the people the boys and girls did not search after a higher education to enable them to compete with conditions which in later years have made it harder to hold their own in the mad rush for peace and power in the affairs of life. Now that the great unoccupied west has been extinguished and there is no room for expansion there is no place for the plodder, he must either be stranded or fight his way to the upper level. This can only be done through a higher education than can be secured. The income of the average tenant farmer is not such as will admit of his boys or girls going to the high schools and universities which are located in the cities. Under our present system they are shut out from anything higher than that afforded them in a cheap and poorly constructed country district school. They cannot reach the expense of tuition, board, traveling expenses and other bills necessary to give the advantages of a higher education. The country schools already cost all and in many cases more than the slender income of the average farmer is able to meet. What then is he to do. Either change the system or give his children the alternative to join the ever increasing class of serfs, servants to those who have been more fortunate in fitting themselves for the sharp competition of the upper levels.

The wide-awake citizens of Wheat-

land township in Will Co. have for some time been discussing a plan which we believe is entirely practical. They propose to abandon the district schools and instead of ten or twelve schools, as now, to build up a grand school in the center of the township, equip it with all the paraphernalia needed to conduct a complete school from the primary to the best high school. This can be done at less expense than to maintain the ten or twelve separate schools. Under this system the child of the day laborer would have equal advantages with that of the more fortunate land owner. Under this plan no one could live more than six miles from the school. To overcome this they propose to hire men with teams to haul the children to school and return. A man who lives at the far end of the route would pick up all who live on or near his route and instead of the children being compelled to wade through mud and storm from one to three miles they would be delivered fresh and clean at the school, thus saving health, energy and clothing of the children. We do not hesitate to advocate hiring men to deliver the mails; we hire men to deliver milk and cream to factories. Why not hire men to deliver this, the best crop produced on any soil, to a factory where they may be made into finished citizens capable of taking their places with the best in the land. A child who has waded through miles of mud reaches the school house in a bedraggled condition; tired feet, wet and in no condition to study. Besides, the life and health of the child are at stake. Outside of all this there is another consideration that outweighs all others. The country boy and girl are never improved by coming in contact with the demoralizing influences of the city, growing up as they do in the pure atmosphere of the country, surrounded with elevating influences. They are illy prepared to plunge into the demoralizing surroundings of the city, and many a fond parent receives his boy or girl back ruined for life; instead of purity and innocence, they are only fit to return to the slums of the city where they got their education. This is a question worthy of discussion in every farm community, and we hope the Granges will take it up.

Veterinary Department.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

Advice through this department is free to our subscribers. Each communication should state history and symptoms of the case fully, also name and address of the writer. The initials will only be given. When an answer is requested by mail it becomes private practice, and a fee of one dollar must accompany the letter.

Lump-Jaw.—Two-year-old steer has lump-jaw. The bunch is growing. How should he be treated? O. P. J., Pontiac, Mich.—Try Fleming's lump-jaw cure and I think you will meet with fair results.

Fleas on Dogs.—I have several dogs and I am unable to get hold of a remedy for fleas. A. W., Hillsdale, Mich.—Apply Zenoleum, one part to one hundred parts water. Dip dogs in the solution once a day. Keep tan bark in their kennels.

Worms.—Young horse rubs his tail and looks rough and out of condition. He is well fed but does not appear to be thriving. J. H. W., Ann Arbor, Mich.—Give one dram sulphate iron. one dram ground gentian three times a day in feed.

Strangles.—Yearling filly has distemper; been sick one week. How should she be treated?—Apply equal parts turpentine, aqua ammonia and raw linseed oil to throat once a day. Also give ten grains quinine three times a day until she gets well.

Ringbone.—An old horse has a ringbone. It does not lame him. I am going to market him. Can I have the bunch taken off and not leave a scar? W. A., Coldwater, Mich.—The ringbone will not reduce the value of your old horse very much. It having caused no lameness. I think you had better leave it alone. I have known treatment to do such cases much harm and very little good.

Laminitis.—My driving horse is stiff and sore. He has always traveled well up to ten days ago. Has good appetite and is in fine flesh. Is sore when he starts but improves after being exercised. H. D. W., South Bend, Ind.—Your horse has been foundered slightly. Stand him in wet clay for three hours a day, and if he

does not get well apply caustic balsam to coronets once a week. A run to grass will do him good.

Partial Paralysis of One Side.—A mare seems to be paralyzed on one side of body. Has been sick for six weeks; it came on her suddenly. Her hind leg is some better, but shoulder is not well. She walks fairly well but handles legs awkwardly. Does not mind flies on one side. Is 14 years old but is still a valuable mare. L. P. L., Le Roy, Mich.—Give one dram ground rrr vomica three times a day in feed. Apply equal parts alcohol, extract witch-hazel and water twice a day to shoulder and hip. Her recovery will be slow. Keep her warm. Allow her to exercise.

Acute Indigestion.—What should be done with a cow that eats so much green corn as to make herself sick. Several cows have died from above cause in this locality. M. P., Manton, Mich.—Nearly all cattle will overeat when they are turned on to rich, green clover or corn fodder. I know of no better plan than to limit the time for them to feed in such pasture. Animal instinct does not appear to tell them when they have had enough, and the food expands so much it sours and ferments, giving off gas, and if this does not absorb or escape the animal will, in many instances, die unless relief is given by puncturing the large rumen (paunch). Aromatic spirits of ammonia is a very useful remedy in such cases. Soda is another. Injections are beneficial.



It is the primary duty of every woman to wear in her face the lilies and roses of health. It is one of woman's natural missions to please, and one of the first attributes of a pleasing woman is a complexion that shows the bloom of health.

No matter how beautiful a woman may be at the outset, if she suffers from weakness and disease of that delicate and important organism that is the threshold of human life, she will soon show traces of suffering in her face, and very shortly become haggard and homely. She will lose her animation of manner, the sparkle will fade from her eyes and the roses from her cheeks, her form will lose its roundness and her step its sprightliness. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription imparts strength, health, vigor and virility to the feminine organism. It allays inflammation, heals ulceration and tones the nerves. It makes weak women strong in a womanly way and able to bear the burdens of maternity. It banishes the suffering of the period of gestation, and makes baby's advent easy and almost painless. It restores the lost complexion and imparts strength, vitality and health to the entire system.

"I am very thankful for what Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription has done for me," writes Mrs. Etta E. Smith, of Grenola, Elk Co., Kans. "About a month before I was confined I had such pains that I could stand up only a little while at a time. I could not rest at night or at any other time. I could scarcely eat anything. I began taking Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription and after the second dose I felt better. From then until I was confined I carried all the water that was used up a long hill and worked in the garden every day, besides my other work and did not feel at all bad. When the baby was born I had a very easy time. The women said I had an easier time than any one they ever saw for the first time. The baby is very healthy. I got up when she was five days old. After two days I began my own work and felt stout and healthy."

For a free, paper-covered copy of Doctor Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser send 21 one-cent stamps, to cover mailing only. Cloth-bound 31 stamps. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. A medical library in one 1008-page volume.

MICHIGAN COLLEGE OF MINES.—Practical work. Elective System. The only college in United States giving its instruction solely to prepare men to aid in the development of the mineral wealth of the state and nation. Offers an excellent field for farmers' sons. For catalogue address D. H. W. W. WORTH, President, Houghton, Mich.

RESERVATIVE
SAVES THE MEAT.
NO SLIME—NO SKIPPERS.
NO SOUR MEAT. Box, enough for 500 lbs. meat, on receipt of 50c. Preservative Co., 12 Cedar St., N. Y.

740 Ed's Prize Cards, Love, Transmuter, Smart & Acquaintance Cards, LAUGHING GAMES, Puzzle Puzzles, New Games, Magical Illusions &c. Finest Sample Book of CARDS. Biggest list of Valuable and Golden Rules. Free from 1 to 5 All for 25c. stamp. OHIO CARD CO., Cádiz, Ohio.

HIGHEST GRADE SEWING MACHINE
\$5.00 on easy terms and conditions. Retail at \$40.00 everywhere. For full particulars and Big Sewing Machine Catalogue FREE cut this ad. out and send to SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., (Inc.), Cheapest Supply House on Earth, CHICAGO, ILL.

When writing to advertisers please mention that you saw their advertisement in the MICHIGAN FARMER.

Horticultural

For The Michigan Farmer.

THE APPLE CROP.

Little did the farmers realize that the big apple crop of two years ago was to be the means of opening up a new market for apples. Three million barrels were shipped to the United Kingdom and northern Europe during the fall and winter of 1896 and 1897, which was more than three times the amount ever exported in one year, except last year, when one million barrels left the shores of the United States and Canada for foreign consumption.

This year, according to all reliable reports, the apple crop abroad is of an inferior quality, and the outlook for the apple growers of this country is the brightest it has been for years. With a constant demand for apples of any quality at home and an export trade for large quantities of choice fruit, the price cannot help but rule high.

The whole of September and first of October has been favorable for the owners of apple orchards in Southern Michigan. Warm, wet weather has, in one sense, been detrimental to the keeping or storing of late fall apples, although there is not a shadow of a doubt but what is lost in the fall fruit will be more than regained in the maturing of late varieties.

Some orchards in Michigan contain a quality of apples that cannot be excelled for perfectness, while others have borne nothing but drying apples or maybe for cider-making only. Parties having a choice red apple will be wise if they give the crop all the attention it needs, as they are in greater demand in the market. Inferior apples cannot go abroad; neither had they ought to, even if a shipper was careless enough to send them. A good trade is easily and quickly ruined by trying to put off a slipshod lot of goods on the buyer.

The time is speedily coming when our country is going to be nearly covered, so to say, with fruit trees. Of course our population is increasing at an astonishing rate, but the time will never come when we do not have something in the fruit line for exportation. Why then should not the farmers take more pains with the trees now in position and make them produce a class of apples that would bring a dollar or more a bushel instead of that much per barrel? It is not that we need more apple orchards at the present time, but better care of what we already have. It is true, some orchards are getting old and probably beyond their usefulness. Such orchards are better off (so far as the financial returns to their owner are concerned) grubbed out and new ones set in their places.

Hillsdale Co., Mich. ELIAS F. BROWN.

SOME REASONS WHY FRUIT DOES NOT SET.

In order that fruit shall set it is necessary that the flowers be fertilized. Fertilization is the union of the pollen with the ovules, which are the small bodies which develop into seeds. Fertilization is essentially the same in plants and animals. A perfect flower consists of stamens, which produce the pollen, and pistils, which contain the ovules. In some flowers, however, the stamens and pistils may be produced in separate flowers on the same plant, as the corn; or even on different plants, as the willow and cottonwood.

When the pistils are fertilized by pollen from the same flowers, the flowers are said to be self-fertilized. This can happen only in perfect flowers. Self-fertilization usually takes place in wheat and other cereals and in some other plants. However, most plants, especially those having showy flowers, are not fertilized by the pollen from the same flower, but from a different flower; that is, they are cross-fertilized. The reason for this has been proven experimentally to be that cross-fertilization usually produces harder progeny than self-fertilization. (It should be borne in mind that these remarks do not necessarily apply to hybridization, in which the pistil is fertilized by pollen from a different species.) In cross-fertilization the pollen may be transferred from one flower to another by wind or insects. In our common edible fruits the pollen is carried by insects. As a rule such plants have flowers which secrete nectar, and the insects visit the flowers for the nectar, accidentally carrying the pollen upon their bodies. Bees, es-

pecially honey-bees, are the most important insects in this respect.

There are four important reasons why fruit may fail to set:

1. The pollen may be insufficient in quantity. This applies particularly to the strawberry. Many of our cultivated varieties, the so-called pistillate sorts, produce only a small amount of pollen, not enough for complete fertilization (such as Bubach, Warfield, Crescent). A failure from this cause may be easily prevented by planting pollen-producing varieties (the so-called staminate sorts) along side of the others (such as Capt. Jack, Parker Earle, Gandy).

2. Insects may be prevented from visiting the flowers during the receptive period. If bees are kept from fruit blossoms by netting or other artificial means, the amount of fruit set is little or none. It not infrequently happens that inclement weather prevents or hinders the flying of bees during the period when the flowers are receptive. A fruit tree, half of which was subjected to a continuous spray of water during the flowering period, produced no fruit upon the sprayed portion, but an abundance upon the other. A failure, due to the above mentioned cause cannot well be prevented, but may be modified by having bees near at hand to utilize the short favorable periods which do occur.

3. In some varieties of fruits the flowers are self-sterile and refuse to take pollen even from another flower on the same plant. Fertilization can then take place only when the pollen comes from a separate plant, that is from a plant arising from a separate seed. All our varieties of orchard and small fruits are reproduced by cuttings, grafts, buds, layers or other similar methods and not from seed, hence are merely one plant cut up into a great many parts. Therefore in self-sterile varieties (such as Bartlett pears, the Brighton, Merrimac and Wilder grapes) the pollen must be obtained from another variety. Isolated plants or large orchards of a single variety may fail to set fruit from this cause. To prevent such failures mix the varieties. The quickest way to remedy cases which have reached maturity is to top graft another variety upon them in sufficient quantity. (The Seckel and Kieffer pears and the Concord, Niagara, Agawam and Green Mountain grapes are self-fertile.)

4. An insufficient supply of bees will hinder the setting of fruit. While other insects may take part in the carrying of pollen, the fruit raiser must rely chiefly upon honey-bees. Experience shows that though hungry bees may fly two or three miles, hives should be within half a mile of the orchard or small fruit patch.—Bulletin Kansas Exp. Station.

THE APPLE TREE BORERS.

In a bulletin issued by the division of Entomology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the following methods for counteracting the ravages of these pests of the apple-grower, are given:

After borers have once entered a tree there is no better remedy known than to cut them out with a knife or other sharp instrument. In the treatment of this insect an ounce of prevention is worth several pounds of cure. Cutting the borers out, unless practiced with the greatest care, is apt to result in injury, and it is far better to prevent the parent insects from depositing their eggs upon the tree. This is not difficult of accomplishment, as oviposition is practically confined to two months in a single locality, usually during June and July. The best preventives are impenetrable substances placed about the trunk and various washes of a repellent nature.

Little has been gained in the line of direct remedies for this borer until very recent years. The early writers had nothing better to advise than cutting out the larva, either with a knife or gouge, or killing them by the insertion of a wire into their burrows. These remedies were in use early in the present century and are still the ones most often practiced. It is no uncommon thing to find four or more larvae in a single small trunk and the cutting out of all of them, if not practiced with the greatest caution, is apt to result in the girdling of the tree, if, indeed, this has not already been accomplished by the combined attack of the borers themselves. It would seem superfluous to add that it is best to cut the borers out as soon as detected. Their presence may be known by a little experience, some persons, the writer is

informed, being so expert in detecting their exact location as to be able to kill them with a knife thrust or by the puncture of an awl or other sharp instrument. The fruit-grower should institute a practice of inspection that the borers may be removed as often as found.

To assist the tree to recuperate after it has been girdled a bridge or two should be made by splitting a piece of apple twig (say, of an inch or two in thickness), cutting it diagonally on the inside, and then applying to the surface at the base of the tree. It should then be tied on and grafting wax applied to each end, after which a fertilizer, preferably fresh cow manure, should be applied and the whole banked over with earth. It is also well to keep the tree watered for a few weeks after treatment whenever this is practicable without too great inconvenience.

This is one of the borers that can readily be controlled by different sorts of mechanical barriers placed about the base of the tree. For this a few thicknesses of newspaper wrapped rather loosely about the trunk and extending about two feet from the base are all that is necessary. This covering should be tied, by preference with cord, which will readily yield or break with the natural expansion of the tree in its growth, and also be tightly fastened at top and bottom and hilled up with earth so that the beetles can not obtain access to the tree from below. From the top of this covering upward it is best to use some deterrent alkaline or carbolated wash. Instead of newspapers, wire gauze or mosquito netting may be used, and should be put in place, so as to loosely encircle the tree, that the beetles may be unable to successfully deposit their eggs between its meshes and that the growth of the tree may not be hindered. Both have been successfully employed for a long period of years, and there is abundant testimony to their value. If the netting or paper be put in place early in May, it will not only prevent the beetles from ovipositing during the next two months, but will also keep the insects which might be present in the trunk from issuing and they will die in their burrows without being able to lay fertilized eggs. The paper wrapping must be removed each season, but the wire netting will last for several years. It is safe to remove either, ordinarily, after the 1st of September.

Hydraulic cement mixed with skim milk, recently advised by Dr. J. B. Smith as a remedy for the peach-tree borer, should prove equally effective against this apple-tree borer. It could be applied with less trouble than paper bands.

Any one of several washes in general use against boring insects may be used as deterrents. A good alkaline wash is prepared of soft soap reduced to the consistency of thick paint by the addition of caustic potash or washing soda in solution. A good fish-oil, or whale-oil, soap or common soft soap are often used, and in some cases any one of these is sufficient to deter the insects from depositing their eggs. The alkaline wash may be carbolated, if desired, by the addition of crude carbolic acid, at the rate of one pint to every 10 gallons of the wash. Such a wash, it should be borne in mind, not only affords protection against this and other borers, but against scale and fungous diseases at these points, and is, moreover, of positive benefit to the tree. Caustic potash fish-oil soaps are among the best for insecticides.

Whatever wash is used should be applied thoroughly, and in localities where apple-tree borers are unusually troublesome the larger branches should also be covered as far as possible. The wash may be best applied with a whitewash brush and should be renewed at intervals of two to four weeks, as found necessary, the first application being made before the appearance of the insects in May or June and again during July.

It is well to scrape old trees to remove the dead bark scales, care being taken not to cause any abrasion which would injure them. Scraping is best

done some time before the application of the wash that the wounds that might be made shall have opportunity to heal before the appearance of the beetles.

The mature beetles are shy, and seldom seen on this account, that it is doubtful if any method of destroying them is feasible. They are attracted to lights at night to some extent, and some meet their end in this way. Very early in the morning, immediately after daybreak, the beetles may be found upon the trees, if sought for in their season, and may then be beaten off into an inverted umbrella by striking the branches with a stout stick.

A great variety of substances have been recommended to kill the borers in the trees, but to the present time only a few have given satisfaction. For the benefit of those who have not had experience with this borer it may be necessary to state that it is of no avail whatever to inject kerosene or any other insecticide into the round holes made by the beetles in their escape from the trees. A correspondent of this division, Mr. T. B. Ashton, who has had many years' experience with this borer, states that there is no better way of effectually putting a stop to the depredations of this and similar borers than in the use of kerosene applied freely wherever the castings of the larvae are to be seen protruding through the bark. The kerosene is absorbed by the castings and, carried by capillary attraction, permeates the entire burrow where it comes in contact with the larva, which soon succumbs.

Finally, clean culture, the best preventive for insect injury of whatever kind, should not be neglected. The nursery should not be started in new localities where crabs, thorns, Juneberry, and other wild food plants of this species grow in great profusion nor in the vicinity of neglected orchards, nor should rank growths of weeds, grasses, bushes, and briars be permitted to accumulate about the trunks of the trees. When a tree is seen to be injured beyond recovery it should be taken out and destroyed by burning before the following spring, that the larvae which it contains may not have an opportunity to develop and reinfest healthy growth.

A contributor to the Indiana Farmer gives the following account of successfully treating black knot on plum trees. With others I had been under the impression that there was no remedy for this blight and the only thing that could be done was to cut off back of the knot all limbs so affected. I did this until nearly all the limbs, more or less, were cut away and the tree badly disfigured. I then tried my own device. It is simply with a pen-knife to trim the swollen knot till reduced to near its natural size; then apply pure kerosene very thoroughly all around the trimmed knot.

Mention Michigan Farmer when writing to advertisers.

GEARHART'S IMPROVED KNITTER

WITH RIBBING ATTACHMENT. Knits everything required in the household from homespun or factory yarns. Knits seamless hose, equal to hand knitting. CHEAP, PRACTICAL, SIMPLE. A child can operate it. Exceeds all competitors and imitators. Only machine made with RIBBING ATTACHMENT. Satisfaction guaranteed. Particulars and a sample work (plain and ribbed) free. A machine FREE to working agents. Address: J. E. GEARHART, Box 255, CLEARFIELD, PA.

FRUIT LANDS IN TEXAS

20,000 acres of the most desirable land in Texas. Located in De Witt and Victoria Counties. Especially adapted to Corn, Cotton, Havana Tobacco, Fruit and Vegetables, as well as Stock Raising. High, healthy, free from malaria. Abundance of pure water. Refreshing gulf breeze. Sold in tracts to suit, at moderate price and on easy terms. Don't freeze and suffer another winter. Come to Salubrious Texas, take comfort and acquire wealth.

Full description and details free.

ADDRESS: E. H. FORDTRAN, THOMASTON, DE WITT CO. TEXAS.



Finest lot of PEACH TREES in the country, free from borers, scale, yellows, etc. Large stocks of Pear, Plum, Apple, Cherry, Apricot, Quince. Immense supply of Small Fruits. Headquarters for

Ornamental Trees, Roses, Shrubs.

Extra fine lot of Teas Weeping Mulberry, Kilmarnock, New American and Wisconsin Weeping Willows, Camperdown Elm and Cut Leaved Weeping Birch. 44 greenhouses filled with Roses, Palms, Ficus, Geraniums, etc. 44 greenhouses, 1000 acres.

Correspondence and personal inspection solicited. Catalogue and price list free. 45th year.

THE STORRS & HARRISON CO., Box 40, Painesville, O.

The Dairy.

Conducted by J. H. Brown. Every reader of The Michigan Farmer, who is interested in dairy matters, is earnestly invited to frequently contribute to this department. Send all dairy correspondence to Battle Creek, Mich.

THE EDITOR'S DAIRY NOTES.

PURE MILK.

A new departure in supplying pure milk to customers has been made by Mr. Main, of Wisconsin. He supplies the city of Madison with milk from a herd of Jerseys. We condense slightly from the report in a Milwaukee paper:

As soon as drawn the milk is carried into a screen-protected power house and run through a separator—not to collect the cream but for cleansing—and the cream and the milk come together again in a large can where they are thoroughly stirred and then moved to a surface cooler—a metallic surface of nine feet square—over the back of which runs a stream of ice water while the milk runs down the face of it into cans. This reduces the temperature from about 85 degrees to 45 degrees.

From these cans, the cool milk is elevated and poured into a moving vat with spring faucets. The vat travels on a narrow railway over a box in which are the cans—of glass—quarts and pints. The stoppers are coated with hot paraffine. The cans when filled are placed in cases 30 inches long and 10 inches high, then covered with crushed ice. The milk so treated will keep from 24 to 48 hours longer than milk treated the ordinary way, it is claimed.

The manager sells no cream, as he claims that pure milk and cream from it cannot be sold at the same time. Nor does he make his own butter. Those who have examined a separator after it has done its work can realize the amount of impurities collected from apparently pure milk. Dairymen generally are preparing to adopt the same process.

A. C. M.

Possibly many dairymen who now sell milk in our large towns and cities may think the above treatment entirely unnecessary; and some may mutually call Mr. Main a fool, of the "fussy" type.

But we know, from our own personal experience, that such treatment makes perfect milk, of the best keeping quality, especially in warm weather. Too much cannot be said, nor too often reiterated, regarding the imperative necessity of aerating milk, as well as cooling down, during eight months of the year, if the best results are really desired in satisfying customers.

The above treatment is not at all difficult, nor expensive, if one already has a separator. For a large herd, the necessary apparatus, will soon be paid for in the extra "value received" settlement from appreciative customers.

We have seen the separator used quite frequently for cleansing purposes, even when no permanent separation of the cream from the whole milk was desired. In every instance, that we can now call to mind, the operator expressed himself as fully satisfied with results.

In fact, if we were living near a large city, and keeping 20 to 30 cows for the purpose of selling milk, we should practically follow Mr. Main's plan, for we have long considered such a "scheme" good, not only from a sanitary standpoint, but a profitable one withal.

DAIRYING IN WINTER.

Winter is coming and it is now seasonable to talk about winter dairying. Along in the middle of winter the dairyman very often complains that the business don't pay, and especially if his cows were fresh in the spring. The small quantity of butter seems insignificant, though it sells for almost twice as much as in the summer. Yet groceries and other supplies must be purchased in the winter as well as the summer, and if we let the dairy run down we must draw upon the bank account or run in debt, and in either case the farm gets the credit of not paying.

If we manage to have fresh cows in the fall, feed them liberally on milk-

producing food, give free access to pure water, keep them in comfortable, healthy, well ventilated quarters, keep the milk at an even temperature of 60 to 65 degrees, churn often enough and with cream at the right temperature, plenty of good butter can be made all winter, and it commands a good price usually. Keep the stable thoroughly clean, dry, well lighted, well ventilated, and comfortable for a person to stay in. This is not expensive. It is the neglected, poorly managed stable that costs.

Cows confined to the stable 22 to 23 hours a day must be well bedded, and the stable must be well drained. Some good absorbent must be provided to take up the ammonia and used freely. Land plaster can be used for this very profitably. Dry earth or muck is good. Each cow should have 1,000 cubic feet of air space. Cow stable ought to be 9 or 10 feet high.

Winter dairying is no business for a lazy man or one who will neglect it for any reason. But for the active, careful, painstaking man, who will attend to it every day and keep everything ship-shape and moving, it is always profitable. Ensilage or roots is the prime food for winter, but if you have no silo, or roots, used slops made of mill products, clean, bright clover hay or well preserved cornfodder, and if shredded it will be all the better. If you are not prepared to do all this, don't depend upon winter dairying for profit.

New York.

F. O. S.

The second paragraph has the whole matter in a nutshell, but how many dairymen heed the advice? At the present time we find many farmers milking a good-sized herd of cows, nearly all having calved last spring or during the early summer.

Little pains were taken to keep up the milk flow since harvest time, and in consequence the daily yield of butter per cow is now less than one-half pound, on an average. No wonder such dairymen are discouraged, and at a time when the price of butter is advancing, with a good prospect for still higher prices in the near future.

Such dairymen must soon be convinced that it is necessary to have cows "come in" at all times of the year. That it also pays to feed cows liberally, in order that they may have something to make milk of. Our advice is to sow oats and peas for the first fodder crop, then put in a good-sized patch of Stowell's evergreen fodder corn to use after the oats and peas are gone. Get these into the ground early enough to secure plenty of forage as soon as the pasture begins to fail. It pays to feed liberally, especially to those cows so constituted that they put practically all the feed into the pail in the form of fairly rich milk.

SCORING BUTTER AT FAIRS.

Some miserable work in scoring is perpetrated at some of the fairs. In many instances the judges are not to blame for they do as well as they know how. In fact, competent judges are very "few and far between." Often there is no incentive to dairymen, and especially farmers' wives, to exhibit butter at the fairs. No cold storage is provided, and the premiums are often insignificant.

The writer intended exhibiting some creamery butter at one fair recently, but found that the only premium offered butter in this class was a pair of corsets. As this abominable "thing" was not detachable, reversible, and had no "ball and socket joint" we had no use for it and did not exhibit the butter, of course.

AN IMPROVED PLAN OF SCORING.

This is to make it educational also to everyone who looks over the butter exhibit after it has been scored by the judge—we say judge (not judges), for we prefer the one-man judge every time, provided he be competent to do the business.

We illustrate on this page the score card or record used by the writer in scoring butter at numerous fairs in various portions of the State. It was originally designed and used by the State Dairymen's Association.

After each exhibit of butter has been scored by the expert (?), it will have a large card attached, whereon is indicated the "points" lacking in flavor, grain, color, salt and packing, and the total points scored.

The record shown has the combined score of three exhibitors for convenience in comparison. The actual score card used should have the "points" of but one exhibitor thereon, and be con-

spicuously attached to his own exhibit, where all can see the butter and read the record of the judge's score.

The record shown on this page has fictitious names and locations, but the scoring has been taken from actual exhibits that the writer has scored. The comparison is interesting.

Name.					Address.					Class No.					Off.				
Mrs. Joe Green...					Wayback...					B 6 5					Light.				
Mrs. Sarah Bright...					Cloverdale...					B 8 2					Worked Too Much,				
Mrs. Annie Slouch...					Stonchville...					B 14 13					Worked Not Enough.				
															Too High.				
															Too Light.				
															Mottled.				
															Streaked.				
															Too Much.				
															Not Enough.				
															Poor Salt.				
															Poor Packing.				
															Poor Package.				
															Total Points Lacking.				
															Total Points Scored.				
															57 6 86				
															72 7 89				

The most important point is flavor. Very seldom is a perfect flavor found. The second sample, belonging to Mrs. Bright, is nearly perfect. The third sample was evidently made from rotten cream.

Butter is very generally "worked to death." The second sample was washed and salted in a barrel churn. It was then gathered by revolving the churn, and afterwards slightly worked over on the butter worker. It is marked off one point. Note the first and third samples.

The first sample was too high color—fairly "doped" with butter color, also somewhat mottled. The second sample was of a pale straw color. The third sample was white and "streaked."

The first sample was too salty, and had been "inoculated" with stock salt. Only the very best and purest butter salt should be used in good butter. In the other kind of butter, use no salt at all—then sell it for axle grease.

The second sample was salted about right, but a close examination showed that common or stock salt had been used. Once more we urge every butter maker to use pure butter salt. We have used the same brand for five years—the best we could find—and it has never failed to satisfy every customer.

The third sample was fairly doped with salt that came out of the barrel kept on the barn floor in front of the cows or horses.

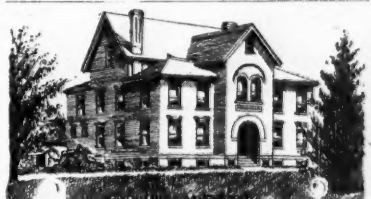
Packing is also important. Make your packages just as neat as possible, for it pays every time. The first sample was somewhat "mussy," but the package was fairly good. The second sample was in fine condition. The third sample was in a good package (crock), but was very mussy, and covered with a suspicious looking piece of old cotton cloth.

AT THE STATE FAIR.

The butter exhibit was a very small one, but it was good. Prof. True, of the Agricultural College, was induced to take charge at the last moment. He is very anxious to make a fine exhibit of butter next year, and the butter makers of Michigan should turn in (or out) and help make a show that will be a credit to Michigan dairymen. Prof. True has promised to write us about the matter in the near future.

CREAM SEPARATORS

De Laval "ALPHA" and "BABY" Separators First—Best—Cheapest. All Styles—Sizes. PRICES \$50 - TO \$800.- Have \$10. per cow per year. Send for Catalogue. THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO. RANDOLPH & CANAL STS., 74 CORTLANDT STREET, CHICAGO. NEW YORK.



SPECIAL COURSE IN CHEESE-MAKING

AT THE MICH. AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE will begin Nov. 28 and continue four weeks. Mr. Aderhold has been re-engaged as instructor. Necessary expense, aside from railroad fare, not over \$20.00. Send for circulars to PRES. J. L. SNYDER, Agricultural College, Mich. Five other special courses begin Jan. 2, 1899, and continue six weeks.

NEW FOLDING DASH CHURN.

You can churn in less than nine minutes with it. Child nine years old can use it. No iron bearings to color butter. No glue used in construction. Agents sell 50 to 75 churns a month. Good salesmen wanted. Permanent position. Good pay. CHAMPION CHURN CO., Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Dairymen!!

Mail us your name and address and we will send you, free of charge, a copy of the PRACTICAL DAIRYMAN in its new dress, issued under its new management, together with Prospectus of the work it proposes to undertake and the field it will cover. Address,

Practical Dairyman,

Indianapolis, Ind., or New York, N. Y.

GOOD BUTTER NEEDS

the uniformity, fine flavor, perfect grain and endurance that are given fully by no other salt but

DIAMOND Crystal Salt.

Its soft, flaky grains dissolve quickly. Butter is ready for sale at once. Write for the book about the Salt that's all Salt. DIAMOND CRYSTAL SALT CO., St. Clair, Mich.

KEYSTONE DEHORNING CLIPPERS

The Quiet, Orderly, Gentle and Safe animal is the one that has been dehorned. It means animal comfort and thus means animal profit. This knife cuts clean, no crushing or bruising. It is quick, causes least pain. Strong and lasting. Fully warranted. Highest awards World's Fair. Send for free circulars and prices before buying. A. C. BROSIUS, Cochranville, Pa.

HOOK ON—CUT OFF

The easiest-working, closest-cutting, simplest, strongest and handiest dehorner is the latest

IMPROVED CONVEX DEHORNER

Never crushes the horn nor pulls it apart. Made on an entirely new principle. Catalogue free. WEBSTER & DICKINSON, Box 62, Christiana, Pa. Western trade supplied from Chicago. *4100000

LUMP JAW NOW CURABLE.

Surely, quickly and for good. Fleming Bros., chemists, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, have a remedy that quickly cures the most obstinate cases. Supplied by mail under a positive guarantee. Price, \$2.00. Valuable information and full particulars FREE.

PROFIT IN THIS

McALLISTER, Mfg. Optician, 49 Nassau St. N. Y.

The Improved U. S. Cream Separators

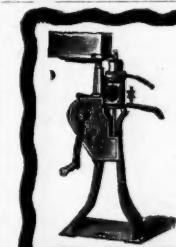
In thoroughness of separation take the lead. In completeness of design and ease of operation excel all others.

Are more substantially made and are superior in all points to all others.

All Styles and Sizes. \$75.00 to \$625.00. Agents in all dairy sections.

Send for latest illustrated catalogues.

VERMONT FARM MACHINE CO., - Bellows Falls, Vt.



THE MICHIGAN FARMER

—AND—
State Journal of Agriculture.

THE LAWRENCE PUB. CO.,

EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.

M. J. LAWRENCE, President.
M. W. LAWRENCE, Vice-Pres.
M. L. LAWRENCE, Secretary.ROBERT GIBBONS, Associate
J. H. BROWN, Editors.67 to 71 MICHIGAN AVENUE, Detroit Telephone 3680.
DETROIT, MICH.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

ONE YEAR, Postage paid - - - \$1.00
SIX MONTHS " " " .60
N. B.—We will always stop sending paper when the time for which it is paid has expired, so that to avoid missing any numbers, all should renew promptly.

Always send money by draft, postoffice money order, registered letter or by express. We will not be responsible for money sent in letters. Address all communications to, and make all drafts, checks and postoffice orders payable to the Lawrence Publishing Co.

ADVERTISING RATES.

Regular Ads. per line, each insertion - 25c.
Business Notices, solid minion, charged count 55c.
Regular Reading Notices, set in reading matter type, charged count - 65c.Special location 25 per cent extra.
No Ads. inserted for less than 75c. per insertion
Cuts and double column Ads. inserted at regular rates for space occupied.

Ads. displayed or loaded to suit advertisers, but are charged per line solid Agate measurement, or \$3.50 per inch each insertion.

No Lottery, Quack Doctor, or Swindling Advertisements inserted at any price.

SCALE OF DISCOUNTS.

The following discounts will be made on orders sent at one time for one advertiser, amounting to \$20 or over, to be completed within one year:

On \$20 and under \$50	-	-	5 per cent.
" 50 " " 100	-	-	10 " "
" 100 " " 200	-	-	15 " "
" 200 " " 300	-	-	20 " "
" 300 and over	-	-	25 " "

No deviation from above rates.

DETROIT, SATURDAY, OCT. 15, 1898.

This paper is entered at the Detroit Postoffice as second class matter.

The Illinois State Fair was a failure financially this year, owing to rains cutting down the attendance in the latter part of the week. On the last day practically no visitors were in attendance. As an exhibition the fair was a great success. The receipts were about \$33,000, which is \$7,000 to \$8,000 below the expenses.

The relations between France and Great Britain are somewhat strained at present. The attempt of the French to secure a part of the great Nile valley is the cause of the trouble. The British minister has demanded that the French troops be recalled from Fashoda at once, and it is not likely that the demand will be refused. France is in no condition for a foreign war when her internal affairs are in as threatening a shape as at present.

The American Sugar Trust has met with an antagonist which seems its equal in fighting capacity, and the war between them is cutting the price of refined sugar to a point where all profit is gone. It was only a question of time, however, when the trust's power would have been broken by the beet fields of American farmers and the sugar cane plantations of Cuba and Porto Rico. The future will surely see sugar sold at lower prices in the United States than ever before—and the time is not distant either.

A letter in the London Times from a correspondent at Manila, has this to say of American soldiers: "Their brief experience in actual warfare established a notable fact. It proved them courageous, decent, high-minded soldiers, worthy of every confidence and cheerful in all circumstances. If the laurels they have gained are small in comparison with those which rewarded the heroism of their comrades at Santiago, they are none the less honorable; for no men could have endured more or worked harder than they, or have shown more valor." The correspondent correctly estimates the character and courage of American soldiers. These attributes come from their being born and educated in a land of free schools, free speech and a free press. There are millions of the same sort behind them.

THE MICHIGAN STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The conclusion of what is said by its management to have been a very successful fair, and was apparently so from the standpoint of an observer, leads us to choose the present as an opportune time to point out some very objectionable features connected with the society's annual fair and its management. We have refrained from this heretofore because the officials of the society were struggling to free it from debt and place it in an independent position financially, and we did not wish to say anything that would interfere with their efforts in that direction. Now that the society seems to be standing on stable ground, we propose to point out some things which, for the future usefulness of the society's fair and the protection of its patrons, should be reformed in some instances and abolished in others.

Among the things which should be abolished completely are the coarse and vulgar sideshows, conducted by disreputable people of both sexes, whose language and appearance cannot help but have a most malign influence upon the minds and morals of young people from the farms and villages who are thus brought into contact with them. Their whole tendency is to demoralize and vulgarize the minds of the young, and bring them into contact with a class of humanity whose existence is a disgrace to a Christian community. Is a fair conducted under the auspices of a society chartered by the State the place to exploit such shows? It is true the society collected some revenue from them, but to our mind that very fact is the worst feature of the matter.

For the past two years also there has been a number of gambling schemes tolerated on the grounds which should never have been allowed. The responsibility for this open defiance of law must rest upon the officials of the society. They accepted a part of the profits of these schemes for allowing the proprietors to swindle the patrons of the fair. It was making the society a partner with every fake and swindle on the grounds, and a partaker of the ill-gotten gains accumulated at the expense of the unwary. This is a system of collecting tribute from the people that should never be permitted by a society claiming to act under the auspices of the State. Such schemes should be rigidly excluded from the society's grounds. If they are not, how have the officials the face to ask farmers and their families to patronize the fair under the expressed promise that the grounds shall be free from vulgar and immoral shows and gambling devices? It may be urged in extenuation that the condition of the society offered some excuse for yielding to the temptation of large fees from these disreputable concerns, and we are willing to admit that there is some force in the contention. But between the financial success of the fair and the demoralizing influences of these concerns upon the young and inexperienced, we unhesitatingly choose the latter as of far greater importance. If the fair can only exist by their aid, then let it perish, and the sooner the better.

But it is not the past but the future we wish to have reformed, and we only refer to former fairs to point out more clearly the duty of the society's officials in the future. We sincerely hope it will never again be necessary to refer to such matters in connection with the State fair. It is neither pleasant to us nor to the management of the State society, but we could no longer shirk a plain duty without laying ourselves liable to the charge of condoning these offences through personal friendship.

There is another subject which we wish to refer to that is intimately connected with the future of the State society and its fair. That is the present system of electing its officials. We make the charge that it is a complete farce, and is entirely in the hands of two or three men who arrogate to themselves the power of naming the executive officers and members of the executive board. Any criticism of the management of the society is suppressed by summarily ousting the audacious member.

It looks to us as if the only way the present system could be changed so as to give the people a choice in the selection of the officials of the society, would be to have the legislature change the charter of the society and prescribe by law just how such officials are to be elected, and put an end to the farce of having a few men appoint the officers and call it an election. If the officers are to be appointed, then let it be done by the governor, not by self-appointed usurpers of authority that does not belong to them.

To put the State Agricultural Society in an independent position, where it will not be necessary to descend to questionable means to secure sufficient revenue to meet its running expenses, it really seems necessary that the State should provide an appropriation for its maintenance, and a permanent secretary, with headquarters at the State capital, to look after its affairs. Then agriculture in all its various branches could be given needed encouragement. When we consider the greatly diversified and widely extended agricultural interests of Michigan in the various branches of grain growing, dairying, wool growing, the breeding and improvement of live stock and poultry, fruit growing, etc., etc., it becomes apparent that it is the most important interest in the State—in fact, more important than all others combined—and we do not think it is too much to ask of the legislature an appropriation sufficient to secure an annual fair which will fittingly represent its importance. We believe the people of the State would then take a much warmer interest in the affairs of the State Agricultural Society and attend its annual fairs in much greater numbers. This would benefit them in many ways, and secure successful exhibitions, both in the extent and importance of the exhibits and the financial results attained. At present the State fair only attracts a few thousand farmers from a limited area; and it therefore fails to accomplish results possible to a great and popular institution of its character. We hope for better things in the future, and that the great agricultural interests of the State will yet be represented by a yearly exposition which will prove an incentive to development and progress in all branches of its varied industries.

Adjutant General Corbin furnished the War Department investigation committee with the following complete statement of the casualties during the war, which is officially accurate: Deaths from all causes between May 1 and Sept. 30, inclusive, as reported to the Adjutant General's office up to date, Oct. 3, 1898, were: Killed, 23 officers, 257 enlisted men; died of wounds, 4 officers and 61 enlisted men; died of disease, 80 officers and 2,485 enlisted men. An aggregate of 2,910 deaths out of a total force of 274,717 officers and men. When the war began, if any one had predicted that the losses from disease and in battle would be under 10,000 men he would have been laughed at. The result is as gratifying as unexpected.

TAKING POSSESSION.

It is announced from Washington that on October 18th Major General Brooke will assume absolute control of the Island of Porto Rico. It is possible that all the Spanish troops will not have left Porto Rico at that time; if so, they will be quartered in barracks until they can be taken away. The United States will not ship the remaining troops to Spain at its own expense. That was no part of the protocol. The customs houses, the money received for customs and the government of the island will pass completely from Spanish control on the date set. The present customs regulations under proclamation of the President will prevail.

It is also announced that instructions have been sent to the United States military commission in Cuba fixing December 1st as the date when Spanish control over the island must cease. The commissioners, acting upon these instructions, have notified the Spaniards that all ports and customs receipts and the management of municipal affairs will pass into the hands of the American military commander in the island. This order was not intended to work hardship to the Spanish troops or government, but it was thought best to fix a definite time to end Spanish rule, and to begin operations under the United States. It is probable that United States troops will go to Cuba before that time. By December 1st it is expected to have troops so stationed that there will be no need of Spanish troops to preserve order. The proclamations that have been issued by the President, establishing custom rates and defining the manner in which Cuban territory shall be governed will prevail until it becomes apparent that new regulations are needed. It is generally believed that Major General Fitzhugh Lee will be in command of the American forces sent to Cuba, and will act as military governor.

It is not at all unlikely that there will be some trouble with the Spaniards before they are got rid of, and the government is determined to be prepared for any emergency that may arise. The additional troops to be sent will probably leave for Cuba about November 1st, the date being selected late enough to make sure that the rainy season is over, and with it the malaria and fevers which always prove so fatal to Northern people.

STILL OPPOSED TO FREE TEXT BOOKS.

Mr. L. H. Bentley, who recently gave us a very good argument against free text books in the public schools, is not altogether satisfied with our rejoinder, and sends us what an auctioneer would designate as "another and a better." This will end the matter, as we think the subject has been pretty well canvassed, and our readers, if they took enough interest in the topic to read what was said on both sides, will have a fair idea of the position held by the friends and opponents of the proposed measure.

It will be apparent, upon a careful consideration of what Mr. Bentley says, that every argument used applies with equal force to free schools themselves, or any of the appliances required in teaching. And if they are correct, that the whole system of free schools is an imposition upon the taxpayers. The arguments in favor of free text books are precisely the same as those deemed sufficient to demand that other appliances necessary to acquire an education be furnished free to pupils. The only question is as to where the line should be drawn. We

hold that books should be included with other school supplies; our correspondent acknowledges the principle of free education to be right, except in the case of books. Another may think that maps, or blackboards, or globes should also be paid for by the pupils. After all, it is only a difference in degree. The basic principle that every child is entitled to a free education in the public schools is not attacked.

The introduction of the charitable institutions of the State as an argument against free text books, or at least in favor of supplying certain pupils with books as an act of public charity, is not logical. There are no classes established in such institutions, because all are on the same level. But in the public school charity to a few places them in a class by themselves. They are paupers among a large number who are not. Where all are paupers classes are not possible. Does our correspondent see the difference?

The question of who pays taxes is not an intricate one if a person studies out the relations of an individual to a community, and then the system by which taxes are collected. The argument he submits showing how a certain number of citizens draw large salaries, have a good time and pay no taxes, is unconsciously refuted by his own statements. He points out how all business men charge up their taxes in their expenses, and collect them from their patrons. These men who draw salaries purchase all their supplies of food, clothing, medical attendance, household goods, etc., from the men who add their taxes to the price of their wares. How then can they escape paying taxes on every article they purchase for use or consumption? They cannot any more than the householder in the city or the farmer in the country.

The example of how the farmer grows grain and sells it without profit, and is then able to pay everybody's taxes, naturally suggests the inquiry, where does he get the money? It argues one of three things: a large bank account, the ownership of a gold mine, or the loss of his farm. But every farmer who is solvent must accumulate sufficient funds every year, in excess of the cost of production of what he raises, to meet the expenses of his family and pay his taxes. If he does not do this he cannot remain in the business. And the profits over what an article costs to produce furnish the farmer the means to pay his taxes. And do they not come from the consumer finally? The farmer pays taxes on everything he purchases for use or consumption, and collects taxes on what he sells for use or consumption. Every citizen, therefore, is finally compelled to pay his moiety to the tax-gatherer, and we fail to see any way in which he can escape so far as this class of taxation is concerned. Upon personal possessions which he can hide from the assessor, however, he can and does, to a large extent, evade taxation.

Wanted—One copy MICHIGAN FARMER, issue of March 27, 1897. Kindly send to J. H. Brown, Battle Creek, Mich.

Cheap Rates to Peace Jubilee at Chicago Via Grand Trunk Railway System.

The Grand Trunk Railway will issue tickets to Chicago and return at a single fare for round trip. Tickets will be sold for all trains of October 17th and 18th and for trains arriving in Chicago on or before noon October 19th, from all parts of their System in Michigan and Indiana and will be valid to return leaving Chicago up to and including October 22nd, 1898.

Excursion to Chicago via Michigan Central.

One fare for round trip Oct. 17th, 18th and for trains of the 19th arriving at Chicago not later than 12 o'clock noon, will be made from all Michigan Central Stations on account of the National Peace Jubilee. Tickets good for return until Oct. 22d, inclusive.

FAIRS IN THE STATE.

Street Fair at Romeo.

The first annual street fair was held at Romeo Sept. 28, 29 and 30. There were 1,450 entries. The weather was fine and the attendance was good throughout the fair. There was a fine display of poultry, grains and seeds, a fair display of fruit and vegetables; floral hall was well filled and tastefully arranged; the exhibit of horses and cattle was small; there was a fair exhibit of sheep and swine. C. C. Chamberlin, Romeo, had a fine exhibit of honey, bees, bee supplies, etc.; Stafford & McKay, Romeo, a fine exhibit of buggies, carriages, cutters, etc.; Wm. L. Dicken, Romeo, showed harnesses, blankets, robes, etc.; Robert White, Lapeer, exhibited thirty head of Shetland ponies. Wm. Mahaffy, Romeo, captured the first prize for entering the largest number of sheep, including Merinos and long wools; Wm. Chapman, Romeo, exhibited a fine lot of registered Merinos; Wm. C. Smith, Washington, captured first prize on long-wool sheep and Jersey Red swine. The following were the principal exhibitors in live stock: Horses—Wm. Chapman, Dr. John Greenshields, Capt. W. H. Rools, J. Lewis Tinsman, Romeo; Vernon McConnell, Memphis. Cattle—Wm. Chapman, Romeo, Ayrshires; Arnold Adams, Washington, Shorthorns; Wm. C. Smith, Washington, Jerseys. Sheep—Wm. Mahaffy, Wm. Chapman, Henry Brown, Romeo; Wm. C. Smith, Melvin Wood, Washington. Swine—Joseph Kimball, Henry Brown, Leonard H. Eldred, Wm. Chapman, John Hildebrand, Romeo; Arnold Adams and Wm. C. Smith, Washington. The fair was a success.

RONSON GERMAN.

The Armada Fair.

The twenty-sixth annual fair held at Armada, Macomb Co., Oct. 5, 6 and 7, was the most successful one the society has held for a number of years. Entries numbered over two thousand. There was a good attendance and a fine exhibition. The floral hall was well filled and tastefully arranged. There was a fine exhibit of grain, vegetables, fruit, poultry, agricultural implements, etc., and a fair exhibit of live stock. The fair was a success both financially and socially. We hope to meet all of our old friends and many new ones at the twenty-seventh annual fair to be held at Armada, Mich., the first week in October, 1899. Let us all be there. The Michigan Farmer will be there to greet you, one and all.

The following captured first prizes on live stock: Horses—John McCafferty, all work team; Theo. Mosher, roadsters; C. C. Carter, draft team; E. A. Frost, brood mare, sucking colt, and yearling colt. Cattle—Robert Pettibone, W. E. Day, C. C. Carter, Shorthorns and grades; Frank A. Bywater, George Harrington, registered Jerseys. Sheep—W. J. Mahaffy, Wm. Chapman, registered Merinos; Chester Loomis, B. F. Loomis, registered Shropshires. Swine—Frank A. Bywater, registered Berkshires and improved large White Yorkshires; True Brothers, Poland-Chinas.

ONE WHO WAS THERE.

For the Michigan Farmer.

FREE TEXT BOOKS.

It was not our intention to refer again so soon to this subject, but the wrong construction placed on our former communication, and the somewhat extended comments of the editor, calls for further notice. We did not say, nor are we contending, that there are too many facilities for the acquirement of education, for this cannot be so long as intelligence is to be the test of worthy citizenship. But this measure does not seem to add anything of value to the school, but simply to shift the cost of books from the individual to the public. Of course there can be but one excuse for this, and that would be on account of greater advantage supposed to accrue to indigent pupils, but, as we have shown, their case is fully met by existing laws. The question narrows down to this: Have the taxpayers any rights which educators and legislators are bound to respect? Our present method of providing for indigent children seems to arouse the hostility of The Farmer, claiming that it establishes classes, and brands those with the taint of pauperism who come under its benefits. Let us see. Throughout our State are scattered many charitable and juvenile reformatory institutions, all educational, and all filled from the highways and

byways by the little waifs who would otherwise remain in squalor and ignorance. Did you ever hear anybody say it would be better to run away than to acquire an education by such means? Again, there is hardly a school district that has not in it some who have to be assisted not only with books, but with food and clothing, and in most towns there are aid societies and commissions for their assistance. Does this establish classes, and would it be better to remain in ignorance than to receive the help of these? I wot not.

If all who are abundantly able to purchase books were taxpayers, of course there could be no objection to this scheme; but they are not. Let us see how that is. In this place there is a large class of people—railroad men, agents, operatives, etc.—who draw large monthly salaries, own no property liable for taxes, and who have a general good time, their children attending free schools, and all the expense to them is for their books. This class of people exists everywhere in the towns of the State, and it is rank injustice to compel their poorer, but taxable, neighbors to bear this additional burden for them.

This brings us down to the proposition, who are the taxpayers? Mr. Editor, you have expounded to us a new theory of taxation, which may work all right for some, and then for others it might not, but which will serve our present purpose well enough. The merchant adds his taxes to the cost of his goods, the grocer, the shoeman, the clothier, the tailor, the blacksmith, the druggist, the lawyer, dentist, doctor—all add not only their taxes, but many other expensive accessories to genteel living to the wares in which they traffic. Even the newspaper man (but this must be said in a whisper) spreads his taxes on his subscribers, and together they all "go in to swim." So far it is a case of dog eat dog, for they all prey on each other. But there is another class upon whom they all prey. The first classes mentioned all say, "My goods are so much, take them or leave them." This latter personage—you have all seen him exhibiting his wares in the market place—humbly says, "What are my products worth to-day, Mr. Produce Dealer?" And the agent of the great metropolitan grain mixer jumps on his wagon and says, so much and no more—it's awful dirty. Yes, there is some dirt in it, true, but the quality is there also. But this is all he can say, forgetting it is the dirty grain that is bid for, but it is the clean grain that is paid for. His load is thrown off, and, wending his way homeward, he thus chews the bitter cud of reflection: "Now, that air wheat has cost to raise it all that I have received for it, leaving nothing for profit, to say nothing about hired help, taxes, threshing bills, blacksmith bills, horse blankets, school books for the kids, and so on; and here I have worked ten times harder than any of them town fellers." But then, a gleam of joy lights up his eye: "There is one thing, sure as preachin', I can pay the taxes for the hull d—n tribe." He is himself again, and, giving old "Bill" a cut with the gad, he disappears in a cloud of dust.

Shiawassee Co.

L. H. BENTLEY.

THE FOREIGN APPLE MARKET.

While Michigan has a light crop of apples this year, she will have more than needed for home consumption, and the prospective price they will realize in eastern and foreign markets will interest many of our readers. A firm of English dealers send the following notes on British and continental markets:

"England has a much worse crop than last year; taken generally, the worst for ten years, and in a fortnight there will be no English fruit left except a few apples. The pear crop is almost a complete failure. Late plums, owing to extreme dry weather, are very small, and will be finished next week.

"Belgium, the greatest continental exporting country to England, had scarcely any apples at the beginning of the season, and the few now there will be wanted for home consumption. In the districts bordering on Holland, which is their principal early apple country, the bulk of the fruit has gone to Germany. Holland has the worst crop known for many years. France, in the south, has some apples, but in the north, owing to dry weather, her crop is almost a total failure. All she has to export will be done in a month. Last year, in the

northeast, she had a very heavy crop indeed, and in one district the Double Bellefleurs were reckoned by the thousands of tons. This year there are none.

"Germany has a few apples, but not enough for her requirements. She will be an importer this year. According to present information, we think the crops this year can be put as follows: From Nova Scotia, if all reports are true, exports will reach in the neighborhood of 200,000 barrels. Montreal and the remaining Canadian ports should have about 450,000 barrels. Boston and New York may be near 450,000. If these figures are at all correct, you have for export this year about 200,000 barrels more than last year; and we say prices here will rule quite as good as last year, as the home crop conditions this side are much worse than then."

THE POTATO CROP AND PRICES.

To the Editor of The Michigan Farmer:

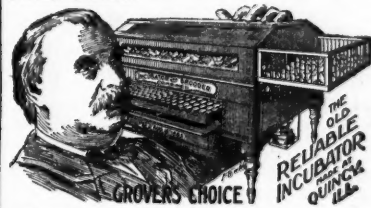
In answer to P. M. L., of Kalkaska county, and others interested in the potato crop, I would say that I am pretty well posted on the crop in this and Antrim county. Some have commenced digging, and I do not believe there will be over half a crop. Buyers are offering 25 cents per bushel, but are not getting many. I look for better prices if what there is to sell are not crowded onto the market too fast.

Charlevoix Co., Mich. ARTHUR BEATTIE.

It is almost criminal to risk the consequences of a Cold when in nine cases out of ten, you can break it up with Jayne's Expectorant.

Advertising Does Pay.

An excellent example of the benefits of continuous advertising is the Reliable Incubator Co., of Quincy, Ill. This establishment has been in business for ten years. It started with comparatively nothing but the plans of a first-class incubator and brooder, but since then it has been frequently outgrowing its home. The farmers all have incubators and brooders and find them to be money-making concerns. Recently ex-President Grover Cleveland, who lives at Princeton, New Jersey, sent an order to the Reliable Incubator and Brooder Company for a 200-egg machine. The order was promptly filled.



The Reliable people are always ready for business. It did not take them long to discover the advantage of the use of the ex-President's name, and they have issued this very neat little picture in connection with their advertising. It will unquestionably be a puller, for there are a great many people in this country who like to do as our leading citizens do.

It is indisputably the case that the success of the Reliable Incubator Co. is based largely on good advertising persistently done. They have a good machine and have created a great demand for it by judicious, continuous advertising in good mediums.

The Greatest Lot of Peach Trees.

At Harrison's Nurseries, Berlin, Md., they have just completed their biennial list for this season, and they found they had an aggregate of 1,014,441 peach trees budded, being 146,828 June buds, all grown from Southern natural seed on land that has never been peached, and in a section where yellows are unknown. The Harrison's Nurseries now have the largest and finest block of peach trees in the United States. The catalogue of the Harrison specialties, peach, apple and plum trees, asparagus roots and strawberry plants, should be in the hands of every fruit grower and farmer. It will be sent free on application to the nurseries.

June Grass



is popularly supposed to make the finest butter known. The truth, however, is that the quality of butter does not depend upon grass at all, but upon method of manufacture, etc.

LITTLE GIANT SEPARATORS

will make the finest of butter right in the middle of the winter when there is no grass at all. Does not require an engine to run it either. Ask about it.

BRANCHES:
Elgin, Ill.
Omaha, Neb.
Dubuque, Iowa.

P. M. SHARPLES,
West Chester, Pa.

BUSHEL NORWAY PINE SLATS, 25 for
Quartermaster Elm Post
Directions for making sent \$2.00.
with each order. Address
ELIAS F. BROWN, Reading, Mich.

The Household.

CONDUCTED BY MRS. ELLA E. ROCKWOOD.

We should be pleased to have any of our readers who take an interest in household topics send in their views and opinions upon any subject which is under discussion, or which they wish discussed. The invitation is general, and we hope to see it accepted by many. Address all letters for The Household to Mrs. Ella E. Rockwood, Flint, Mich.

WOMAN'S LOVE.

Pure as the snow the summer sun
Never at noon hath looked upon—
Deep as is the diamond wave,
Hidden in the desert cave—
Changeless, as the greenest leaves
Of the wreath the cypress weaves—
Hopeless, often, when most fond—
Without hope or fear beyond
Its own pale fidelity—
And this woman's love can be.
—L. B. Landon, in Banner of Gold.

HOME CHATS WITH FARMERS' WIVES.

WOMEN AS EXECUTIVES.

The woman who attempts in any way to manage her husband's business is usually derisively alluded to as being anxious to "wear the breeches." No matter if her judgment far exceeds his; no matter if the family fortunes go to smash under present management, she must keep quiet and let him hold the helm. Her interests are as certainly at stake as his, and by their downfall she may be the greater sufferer, yet be he never so poor a manager, she must remain silent, meanwhile seeing affairs grow worse and worse with final bankruptcy only a matter of time, when she feels perfectly sure that by a different course of management the tangled threads would slowly be straightened out and financial prosperity assured.

Such is the lot of many a woman in the world to-day. Is it strange that they do sometimes try to take a hand at managing, and make an attempt at changing the order of things? Yet we all know how quickly a man resents anything like interference in this direction. No matter how incompetent he may be he will never realize it, or, if he does, he will not acknowledge it. He may see where some other man would be benefited by allowing his wife to manage his affairs—but himself, never. He knows enough to run his business, in his own estimation at least.

I heard it remarked by a successful business man only the other day that Mrs. So-and-So was a much better business manager than her husband; that could she have been allowed to use her judgment in overseeing and superintending their business it would have been carried on successfully. And yet, while everyone else may see this, So-and-So does not, and would no doubt resent with indignation any such intimation.

Men were born to be the head—there is no doubt of that—and women to be hands, and feet, and heart. It looks sometimes, though, as if the Creator had made a big mistake in sex. There are men who ought to be wearing petticoats instead of pants, and they would do well to turn those bifurcated garments over to their wives.

Who does not feel that had a woman been in command of the hospital service during the late war, our sick and wounded soldiers would have fared much better? This country has plenty of women abundantly competent to take charge of such work. It is undeniably true that the most effective work done was that of the Red Cross society under the management of Miss Clara Barton. Women might have been court-martialed for disregard of military discipline and demolishing some of the red tape which is conspicuous in military circles, yet they would have seen to it that there was something for the sick to eat besides salt pork and hardtack, and provision made for the comfort of those who were unable to help themselves.

This world will undoubtedly continue to run on established lines for some time yet notwithstanding the efforts of the equal suffragists, but little by little women are being recognized as possessing the ability to manage affairs both at home and abroad, which places them at least on an equal with men in this respect. There is a great deal of executive ability of which the world will never know, because it is hidden beneath the garb of womanhood and consequently has little chance of development. If some of our capable women could occupy the positions of incapable men now attempting to manage affairs, both in private and

in public life, the world would be the gainer by the exchange.

REMEMBER THE BIRTHDAYS.

My two little lovers started to school yesterday. I almost shed a tear, for this was a new and untried experience to them. It was "Blossom's" sixth birthday, so the birthday presents were awaiting them when they returned. I remembered our debt when I made the purchases, for I gave the two boys the same. I want to illustrate that a small sum of money will give joy to little ones. I bought each a five-cent pocket comb; each a pretty green glass drinking mug for a nickel apiece; two little money purses worth each a nickel, and a bag of peanuts for another nickel. The gifts were done up in pale blue paper, which added to the attractiveness. And the children! they shouted and threw up their hats as each little token was opened. They laughed and leaped, and said: "Oh, we are so happy we can hardly stand it." When they went to bed they rolled up the "love tokens" and laid them beside their plates to "have the birthday over again."

Oh, such small things make great happiness for little children, unless they are the sort who have been cuffed with more expensive things. I should like to have other mothers rise and give their experience.

I would like to ask while on this subject. Do we fully appreciate the little toddlers? Many of us seem too busy to enjoy our babies as we might. We think we are consumed with cares; for babies make a lot of extra work. Babyhood and childhood come but once, so let us leave many pleasant milestones. By giving the children more of our time, of course housekeeping suffers accordingly; but let it suffer, I say!

My mind goes back thirty years. My mother was a fairly good housekeeper, though occasionally the cobwebs swung from the rafters; but there were no cobwebs in her mind. She often gathered together the neighbors' boys and girls and we took walking picnics. We went to "the caves," the pine hills and Butler's fountain, Lyon's Falls, and Hemlock Falls too. I wonder how a working woman could endure such tramps, but she was full of cheer. Often while the dinner pot boiled she would write an article, a story or a poem. She did not neglect home. Mothers, do have little picnic dinners in the orchard, yard or beside the brink down among the spearmint. It gives such joy and makes the meal taste sweeter. The poet N. P. Willis said he never knew how beautiful and interesting were his children until he saw them in the woods and fields "close to Nature's heart."

DOLLY GOODWILL.

KEZIAH KEDZIE'S TOMATO PIE.

The blackberries were all gone. There were only a very few green apples, the first rare specimens to show what Kendrick's young orchard would produce. No one thought of using them. Dried apples were also unthought of. They cost money, and money was rare. There was the daily recurring question. What shall we get for dinner? Pork, potatoes, bread and corn; sometimes johnny cake, sometimes succotash or green beans. A rotation of these in one form or another made out the list of possibilities. The hens were moulting, and no eggs for bread puddings. Plain cake, made with maple sugar, seemed stale. Mother Kedzie managed to bake nice griddle cakes in the broken spider upon coals before the fire on the great fireplace, and with butter spread upon them, together with the maple sugar, they were palatable. But there seemed to be no pie timber. The self-sown tomatoes in the garden were green and tough, giving little hope of ripening before frost. Keziah experimented with them.

After washing and slicing the unpromising specimens, they were stewed and strained through the old wire sieve, sugar was added and a few tablespoonfuls of vinegar to counteract the strong green tomato taste. Crust was laid as for green apple pie, a little flour thickened the sauce to a proper consistency. The pies were only complimented by the fact of being acceptable at dinner. Everyone ate them, evidently with relish.

Just as the meal was over one day Brother Alanson happened in, and Kendrick offered him the piece of pie remaining on the plate. Urged to do so, Alanson ate the pie with appar-

ent relish. This over, Kendrick, with a mischievous light in his eye, asked if he knew what he had eaten. "Why, a piece of apple pie, I suppose," was the reply. Kendrick felt repaid for his pains and told him the truth. Alanson replied testily that it was the seasoning that made the relish; there was none in the tomatoes themselves. Alanson would not permit a tomato to grow in his garden.

Not everyone has fruit in plenty, and may find some cheap recipes useful and convenient. Fifty years ago it was a necessity to utilize everything that could be used for sauce, etc. Not merely were the pumpkins dried, and raspberries, and blackberries, but the rinds of the watermelon were scalded in alum water to harden them and keep in shape, then they were preserved in the old "pound for pound" method. Elderberries dried made very good pies, using vinegar (a few spoonfuls) to suit the taste, adding a trifle of flour to thicken, or were better stewed in the juice of the wild grape. Currants, gooseberries, cranberries, or any acid fruit added to the elderberry make palatable pies. Canning could now be done if desirable, and in the winter you will be surprised with the result.

Keziah Kedzie could gather the fresh green leaves of the ugly sorrel, and preparing them as you would weeds for greens, cut it fine and use same as pieplant. You who are troubled for "pie timber" will possibly be glad to know how, sometimes stewed, and thickened with cornstarch or flour, a substitute for sauce can be made. Those who have fruit in plenty, please put cotton in your ears when you read this, as Kathleen asked her employer to do when he read to her her lover's ardent love letter.

When Keziah taught school in the low log house, she often ate the pies made by busy Madame True. Sometimes they were sorrel, sometimes perhaps wintergreen berries, or the wild gooseberry. No matter what the filling might be, Mrs True could construct a palatable pie from very unpromising materials, seasoned with the maple sugar of home manufacture. In the absence of wheat flour she contrived a crust from buckwheat flour, wetted with water and rolled properly, for both upper and under.

A. E. S.

TWO PRETTY COMBINATION SUITS.

A very pretty black suit is made of black satin and black silk. The skirt is of the satin with ruffles of the silk. The ruffles are cut bias, rather scant, a narrow hem on both edges, gathered close to the top hem so as to have a tiny heading. They are four inches deep and put on three inches apart, the bottom one put on so that it just clears the edge of the skirt at the front and sides and slants upward a few inches at the back. The ruffles are seven in number and reach to the waist, the top one at the back being almost in with the gathers; at the front

it was about four inches below the waist line. The lady wearing this skirt was very tall; a short person would not require so many ruffles. This would be a good way of making over a couple of skirts.

The waist worn with this skirt is black satin, plain back, full front, small puff at top of the sleeves, plain round collar, black satin belt.

A pretty made over suit is of two dress skirts, one navy blue serge, the other black cashmere. The skirt is made of the blue serge, has five gores. The front and side gores fit plainly over the hips, the two back ones gathered into a small space at the back. In order to give the gores the proper shape they had to be cut short and pieced at the bottom, and these seams are covered with ruffles. There are three of these, each two and a half inches deep, not very full, and half an inch apart, a narrow hem on both edges, a tiny heading to each; they are made of the black cashmere put on straight around the skirt, the lowest one half an inch from the bottom of skirt. Out of the black cashmere was made a little jacket, open front, turn-over collar, loose coat sleeves with quite a bit of gathers at the shoulder. The jacket reaches just below the waist line. The waist to wear under this is made of heavy waist lining, plain, round, tight fitting, small coat sleeve. A full front-piece made of the blue serge is gathered all across, sewed in with the shoulder seams and collar. At the waist line it is gathered in to about four inches, the fest plain to the side seams. This is closed down the front with hooks and loops. The collar is bias, standing, closed at the front. Around the waist is a black pointed girdle.

This makes a neat suit, and looks about as well as some entirely new ones.

CLARA.

D. E.—Our feathers and ribbons were colored with the Magic dyes; no wonder you thought they were brand new.

Mention Michigan Farmer when writing advertisers.

OUR 1899 MACKINTOSH

SEND NO MONEY, cut this ad. out and send to us, state your height and weight, bust measure, length of garment from collar down back to waist line, and waist line to bottom of skirt; state color wanted and we will send you this mackintosh by express C. O. D., subject to examination; examine and try it on at your nearest express office and if found exactly as represented and by far the greatest value you ever saw or heard of, pay your express agent OUR SPECIAL OFFER PRICE, \$2.95, and express charges.

THIS MACKINTOSH is made of BLACK or BLUE genuine RAIN-LEY double texture, waterproof SERGE CLOTH, with fancy plaid lining, velvet collar, double detachable cape, extra full sweep cape and skirt, guaranteed latest style and finest tailor-made.

FOR FREE CLOTH SAMPLES of everything in ladies' mackintoshes, write for free Sample Book No. 85 C. ADDRESS: SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO. (Inc.), CHICAGO, ILL. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

Do Your Own Dress Cutting and Making by using World's Fair Premium Tailor System. Sent on trial. Agents Wanted. J. E. VANDAME & CO., Grand Rapids, Mich.

MOTHERS Your Children Cured of Bed-Wetting, Sample Free Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

OUR NEW AND IMPROVED HIGH ARM MICHIGAN FARMER SEWING MACHINE! ONLY \$18.00

Or with the MICHIGAN FARMER ONE YEAR ONLY \$19.00.



ALL THE LATEST ATTACHMENTS.

Self-setting needle; automatic bobbin winder, with oak or walnut woodwork; new bent wood top, seven long skeleton drawers. Full and complete set of attachments and illustrated instruction book sent with each machine. Every machine we send out guaranteed to be in every way equal to the best made in America and guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. \$18 only, or \$19 with paper one year; cash must be sent with order.

Warranted 10 years. All freight paid by us to all points east of the Mississippi River.

If you want the best Sewing Machine made in the world at the lowest price ever offered, send us your order.

Address **THE MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Mich.**

THE HIRED MAN'S ROOM.

When sweeping day comes (the day set apart for sweeping rooms not in constant use), there is no room I dread so much to give a thorough overhauling as the hired man's room. To-day, after doing all the rest, I went to this room armed with broom and dust pan. The first thing that met my eyes was a pair of pants and a soiled shirt lying in a heap on the floor. In another corner was a pile of socks that needed to be handled very gently with the tongs. On the stand there were neckties, collars, wrapping paper, faded bouquets, letters and other things too numerous to mention.

The first thing I did was to hang up the clothes that would do to wear again. The soiled clothes and socks were put in a paper sack and taken to the woodshed, ready to send away, for I do not wash for the hired men nowadays. The room swept and restored to order, I went down stairs thinking that I would put forth every effort to teach my boys to be neat and orderly. For I believe it all comes from the home training. Lack of neatness is a common failing with hired girls too, and many housekeepers make unnumbered extra steps by this one careless habit. The little ones should be taught to pick up their playthings and as they grow older this habit will become fixed and everybody with whom they become associated will be the better for it.

L. N. H.

SOME OF MRS. MAC'S FAVORITE FLOWERS.

One morning last week after the first frost I went out to see what mischief it had done, and found that my White Whirlwind anemone had adorned itself with its creamy-white, golden-hearted blossoms. It seems to be the only flower that has the courage to face Jack Frost, and she seems to grow more beautiful under his rough caresses. This anemone should have a place in every garden. It is a very free bloomer and if it was only fragrant it would equal a white rose. It is a beautiful plant for cemetery planting, as it is perfectly hardy and does not grow very high.

Some advocate the idea of making a *fad* of some special flower and growing a collection of that alone. I love all flowers too much for that, but every year I add at least one more to my list of floral friends. This summer I have made the acquaintance of the double white tulip and the gloxinia, and I have been well pleased with them.

For a few cents outlay I believe I never received so much pleasure from any flower as I have from the Nicotiana affinis. By planting the seeds at different times I have had a succession of those sweet lily-like flowers all summer. And I find that by bringing them in out of the too strong sunlight after they begin to open, the blossoms will remain open all day. But they are more fresh and hold their heads more stately towards evening, and they are at their sweetest after twilight. I call these evening flowers the aristocrats of the flower family.

I sometimes think I have no favorite among flowers. I love and admire them all—from the dainty wild rose and violet to gorgeous peonies and stately lilies—they all have a beauty and a mission of their own. Of course if one has a very large garden it might do to try and get up collections of flowers, but in my little world I would as soon think of confining myself to one style of books or getting up a collection of certain types among my human friends.

MRS. MAC.

FEEDING.

Lucy Swift struck a responsive chord when she spoke of the effects of overfeeding. I can sympathize with her even if I do not look upon the consumer as entirely to blame. It is the old argument as to whether the drinker or saloonkeeper is at fault. Overeating is intemperance in another form, and the question of who is responsible is under discussion.

I hold that the provider is equally to blame with the consumer. If you go visiting the amount of good things set before you to eat fairly makes you groan to think of now. In vain you protest against the needless waste and tell them your conversational powers are better developed than your digestive organs. You even accuse them of cruelty to animals, but they think it all affected and continue to give you opportunity to stuff yourself. They act

offended if you refuse anything and of the two evils you choose the most agreeable and continue to eat with as much inspiration about it as if you were feeding a threshing machine.

Why do people make such an effort to crowd the table when they have any one extra? My experience tells me it is quite general for a housewife, when she knows she is to have company, to begin at once to plan for the something to eat. And how mortified she feels when caught unprepared. There are not many brave enough to let you take what they take every day, but they prove to you by elaborate meals that you are making them lots of trouble.

Is eating the main part of a visit? Do we visit for delicacies? If so, I, like Lucy Swift, can't stand it to visit. I have heard that the royal road to a man's heart is through his stomach. If true, I am of the opinion that if one makes a desperate onslaught it must be rather wearing on the man for many to travel that route. There is eating connected with everything! It really seems as if we live to eat. I don't want to be understood that I would recommend the opposite extreme and starve a person. I would not try to get my company down so they would be like the Irishman's horse, able to live on a straw a day and then have them so ungrateful as to "up and die," but I do refer to the

superfluous amount usually set before company. It has come to such a pass that to entertain is a burden.

As a side issue on the same subject we might speak of the attempt of any society to make a little money. If it's a social, the women work for half a day getting ready, then go to the place of entertainment and serve the repast and in the end not make as much as the material cost, saying nothing of the tired women. They might lots better pay a dollar and stay at home. They would make more.

OLD MAYED.

RIPE CUCUMBERS.

I notice in a recent Household a call for a recipe for mustard pickles containing ripe cucumbers. I am unable to give that, but will send my recipe for ripe cucumber catsup, which is excellent.

Take large ripe cucumbers, peel, take out seeds, and grate. To one pint of pulp allow one-half pint vinegar, one-fourth teaspoonful cayenne pepper, one teaspoonful salt, two large tablespoonfuls grated horseradish, three large onions chopped fine, and two tablespoonfuls sugar. Place pulp in colander, let drain, mix all thoroughly together, and bottle. Requires no cooking.

Ripe cucumbers pickled: Peel, take out seeds, cut into about the size of

pears quartered; put into a jar a layer of cucumbers, then a layer of salt, and so continue until all are finished. A gallon jar full of cucumbers will, when made up, fill a two-quart can. Let stand in the salt over night, take out and drain, and to above amount put one quart vinegar, one pound sugar, one tablespoonful each coriander and cinnamon, two tablespoonfuls of cloves tied in a cloth. When the vinegar and spices boil to a syrup, add the cucumbers and cook till tender, but not soft. When you can stick a silver fork through them they are done. They should be sealed.

Above recipes may be of no use to M. A. B., but might benefit someone else. This is my first contribution, and I mean to come again now that I have started, providing I will be allowed. As I am a young housewife I have been benefited in many things by looking over the Household column, for which I wish to thank the many who have helped me. I think I'll be a good cook, as any recipe of hers that I have ever tried was splendid.

Can anyone tell me what will remove that oily smell from duck feathers? I have washed and cleaned them well, but that fails to remove it.

MRS. A. G. MANN.

(You are very welcome indeed to our Household, and we hope you will not forget your promise to come again.—Ed.)



"PUBLIC OCCURRENCES" THAT ARE MAKING HISTORY

An important department in THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, a weekly magazine founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1728.

It will give the story of important current events the world over in a condensed form. It will explain and interpret; it will throw light on many puzzling questions, on the meaning and relations of events that come to the general reader. The newspapers do not usually tell the beginnings of national and international troubles—there are usually "missing links" in their story. These lapses the *Post* will fill out.

"SPIRITED REMARKS" A strong editorial page. There are not many of them in the country—clever, vigorous, striking editorials from an individual point of view. The best writers have been secured to write regularly for the *Post* editorial page, which will be made one of its strongest features.

SHORT STORIES AND SKETCHES Nearly one-half of each issue of the *Post* will be given to fiction. The stories will be selected wholly for their interest, variety and literary value, and not because of the name or fame of the author. Every story will be fully illustrated by the *Post's* artists.

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST as it is To-day

A good magazine is a good newspaper in a dress suit. It should have all the brightness, interest, enterprise and variety of the newspaper, with the dignity, refinement and poise of the magazine. The *Saturday Evening Post*, the oldest periodical in America, is a high-grade illustrated weekly magazine, equal in tone and character to the best of the monthlies.

IT WILL BE MAILED TO ANY ADDRESS ON TRIAL, FROM NOW TO JANUARY 1, 1899, ON RECEIPT OF ONLY TEN CENTS (THE REGULAR SUBSCRIPTION PRICE IS \$2.50 PER YEAR)

THE CURTIS PUBLISHING COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA

Legal Department.

CONDUCTED BY EARL D. BABST,
56 Moffat Building, Detroit.

SUGGESTIONS FOR AGREEMENT TO CROP ON SHARES.

We print below suggestions for cropping agreement which were contributed to the Rural World by one of its subscribers, who testifies to its merits by virtue of 20 years' trial:

First—The landlord furnishes land and buildings, the tenant doing all the labor (except wherein stated). It is farm against labor.

Second—All stock to be owned jointly, each having one-half interest. If the landlord has, when the tenant goes on the farm, more stock than the tenant, it is valued, and half its value charged to the tenant. If the tenant has an excess of stock more than landlord, half is charged to the landlord. Each then has a half interest, and when stock is sold one-half the money received belongs to each; tenant and landlord. All stock added to the farm to be valued at the time it is put on the farm and properly charged.

Third—All seed for sowing or planting to be furnished from the farm stock of seeds; or, if to be purchased, each paying one-half.

Fourth—Threshing machine charges and baling hay or straw, or shredding fodder, or baling same,—to be sold off the farm,—each to pay one-half.

Fifth—Blacksmithing, such as horse-shoeing, plow sharpening and repairs, to be paid by tenant.

Sixth—New tools and farm implements to be paid for, one-half by each.

Seventh—All fences to be kept in good condition by tenant. If new fences are required, the landlord to furnish material and the tenant to do the work.

Eighth—If new outbuildings, like corn cribs or sheds, the tenant to board the hands and assist in the work; landlord furnishing all material.

Ninth—Landlord to pay all taxes on the farm. Each to pay one-half on stock, tools, grain or any kind of personal property.

Tenth—All manure made upon the farm, or fertilizers bought, must be handled by tenant, under landlord's direction.

Eleventh—If the crops raised upon the farm are to be fed on the farm, state it explicitly; or, if no straw or fodder is to be sold off the farm, say so in plain terms.

Twelfth—State how the grain, hay or surplus crops are to be divided. If to be put in grain bins on the farm, say so. If to be delivered at nearest railroad, or any other point, state it carefully and plainly.

Thirteenth—If any land is to be cleared, state the exact terms, number of acres, what the timber is to be worked into, and, if to be divided, state just how.

Fourteenth—If poultry is to be raised, all fowls and eggs should be equally divided.

Fifteenth—Tenant to have permission to keep one cow, and to have pasture and feed for her, but all calves dropped on the farm by this cow to be owned by landlord and tenant.

Sixteenth—If dairying in any branch is to be carried on, state all the conditions, as to feed, care, labor and division of dairy products.

Seventeenth—If lease is for more than one year, the better plan is to make it read: This lease is made for one year from the first day of March, with refusal of three or five, or the number of years intended.

Eighteenth—Should there be a difference of opinion about the management of stock, division of grain, or settlement, each party hereby binds himself to settle said difference by arbitration, each selecting one man, and they a third—each reserving the right to object to two men of the other's selection; if such objection is made, the party naming him to make a new selection. (The latter clause is no part of a lease, but if inserted in all, tenant and landlord would be profited thereby.) "A well drawn lease makes a good tenant."

Apples sold by weight.—Subscriber, Tristin, Mich.—We lately sold some apples by weight for the first time and they fell short three bushels in fifteen, although we gave heaping measure in a half bushel. What is the lawful weight of apples and are they usually sold that way for shipment?—When

apples are bought or sold by weight forty-eight pounds shall constitute a bushel.

The Markets.

WHEAT.

There has been more interest shown in the market the past week than for some time, a sure sign that the future of wheat is regarded as more favorable than for some months past. The advance in values, however, is very slow, and it takes very little to set speculators in a panic. The strong feature in the outlook is the Russian crop, and upon its true condition will depend to a large extent the question of advanced prices for the American crop. It is too early yet to determine this matter satisfactorily, as the conflicting reports show great discrepancies. Foreign markets were very firm on Thursday, and buying for export is active. Liverpool advanced $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢@ $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, and closed firm. Our local market closed weak on spot but higher on December.

The following table exhibits the daily closing sales of spot wheat in this market from September 30 to October 13:

		No. 2 No. 1 Mixed		Red White	
		Red White		Red White	
Sept. 20	68	68	67	66	
" 21	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	66 1/2	
" 22	70	68	68 1/2	68	
" 23	69 1/2	67	68	67	
" 24	69	67	67 1/2	67	
" 26	68 1/2	67	67	66 1/2	
" 27	69 1/2	67 1/2	68	67 1/2	
" 28	69	67 1/2	68	67 1/2	
" 29	67	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	
" 30	67 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	
Oct. 1	67 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	
" 3	65 1/2	65	65 1/2	64 1/2	
" 5	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	
" 6	66	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	
" 7	66 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	
" 8	66	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	
" 10	67 1/2	67 1/2	67	67	
" 11	68	68	67 1/2	67 1/2	
" 12	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	
" 13	68 1/2	68 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2	

The following is the record of the closing prices on the various dates in futures each day during the week:

	Dec.	May.
Friday	65 1/2	66 1/2
Saturday	65 1/2	66 1/2
Monday	66 1/2	67 1/2
Tuesday	67 1/2	68 1/2
Wednesday	67 1/2	68
Thursday	67 1/2	68 1/2

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada on Saturday last was 12,210,000 bu, as compared with 11,263,000 bu the previous week, and 12,794,000 at the corresponding date in 1897. The increase for the week was 947,000 bu.

Michigan's crop averages a greater yield per acre than any other State in the Union. The quality is superior.

Broomhall cables that Odessa reports drought is hindering the seeding of the new crop and that in southwestern governments the plant has a miserable appearance. His Odessa correspondent reports meager arrivals, but heavy shipments of barley.

According to cable report from the Liverpool Corn Trade News, the aggregate supply of breadstuffs in store in the principal countries in Europe and abroad therefor on Oct. 1 was equal to 39,730,000 bu, against 37,000,000 bu September 1, and 57,300,000 bu on October 1, 1897. The increase during September was equal to 2,700,000 bu, against an increase of 14,200,000 bu during September, 1897. The total supplies in Europe and America, according to these two reports, on October 1 were equal to 83,000,000 bu, against 83,511,000 bu on September 1 and 119,635,000 bu on October 1, 1897. The increase during September was equal to 16,559,000 bu, against an increase of 32,552,000 bu in September, 1897.

A Minneapolis report says: Unless our receipts increase, our mills will be compelled to shut down or not accept any more orders for the present. They are now booked thirty days ahead on orders and are unable to get sufficient supplies daily to keep them going.

According to the returns to the Daily Trade Bulletin and the Minneapolis Market Record, the aggregate supplies of flour and wheat in the United States and Canada in second hands on October 1, 1898, were equal to 43,360,000 bu, against 29,481,000 bu on September 1 and 62,335,000 bu on October 1, 1897. The increase during the month of September was equal to 13,879,000 bu, against an increase of 18,362,000 bu in September, 1897. Compared with one year ago, stocks of flour are 145,000 bbls less and of wheat 18,321,000 bu less.

Russian shipments continue very moderate, and English dealers are paying more attention to American stocks. It is the general belief that Russian surplus in some districts will be nearly all required to make good the failures in others.

DAIRY PRODUCTS.

BUTTER.

The butter market holds very steady, with a strong undertone, and values are expected to hold their present range for some time. Some dealers express the belief that an advance is more probable than a decline. Quotations in this market show no change since a week ago, and are as follows: Creamery, 20¢@21¢; fancy dairy, 17¢@19¢; fair to good, 14¢@16¢; common grades, 12¢@13¢; low grades, 9¢@10¢ per lb. At Chicago the market is firm at an advance on the finest grades. Quotations are as follows: Creameries, extras, 12¢@20¢; firsts, 18¢; seconds, 13¢@15¢. Dairies, extras, 18¢; firsts, 14¢@15¢; No. 2, 12¢@13¢. Ladies, extras, 12¢. Packing stock, 11¢@11 1/2¢. The New York market is in better shape than a week ago. Receipts have fallen off, and indications at interior points lead to the belief that they are likely to decrease rather than increase. The finer grades show the most improvement, as the demand is largely for them. The lower grades are somewhat irregular owing to an accumulation of stock which dealers are anxious to clear off. Quotations in that market on Thursday were

as follows: Creamery, Western, extras, per lb. 21¢; do firsts, 19¢@20¢; do thirds to seconds, 15¢@18¢; do State, extras, 20¢@21¢; do firsts, 18¢@19¢; do thirds to seconds, 15¢@18¢; Western, June, extras, 19¢; do seconds to firsts, 17¢@18¢; State, dairy, half-skin tubs, finest, 18¢@19¢; do firsts, 16¢@17¢; do Welsh tubs, finest, 18¢; do firsts, 16¢@17¢; do thirds to seconds, 14¢@15¢; State, dairy, tins, etc., 14¢@17¢; Western imitation creamery, finest, 16¢@17¢; do firsts, 14¢@15¢; do seconds, 13¢@14¢; Western dairy, finest, 15¢@16¢; do thirds to firsts 12¢@14¢; factory, June, extras, 14¢; do seconds to firsts, 13¢@14¢; do current, packed, finest, 12¢@14¢; do seconds, 12¢@13¢; do lower grades, 11¢@12¢.

CHEESE.

While there is nothing new to report regarding the cheese situation, except that foreign markets continue to advance, there are no signs of weakness apparent. On the contrary the steadiness apparent at all points seems to favor a firm and probably higher market. Here quotations are entirely unchanged, and range from 9¢@9 1/2¢ per lb for fair to best full creams. At Chicago there has not been any change of consequence except a slight advance in twins, and increased firmness in cheddars. These may presage further changes within a short time. Quotations there are as follows: Young Americas, 8¢@9¢; twins, 7¢@8¢; cheddars, 8¢; Swiss, 8¢@10¢; Limburger, 6¢@7¢; brick, 6¢@7¢. At New York the market is more in satisfactory shape owing to weather conditions, and the condition of the stock coming forward. The N. Y. Tribune in its review of the market this week, says: The receipts of full cream cheese have shown a decided falling off this week as compared with last, but demand has lacked activity at any time, and up to the close of last week the general condition of the offerings was very unsatisfactory. Most of the cheese were made after the change to cooler weather the second week in September, and quality was fancy, but the close, muggy weather prevailing up to Wednesday night of last week showed its effects on nearly all the offerings, and most lots showed up soft and sweaty, while a large number of factories were more or less mouldy on the surface. Really perfect quality cheese during the latter part of last week would undoubtedly have brought a premium if here; in fact, some export orders for fancy cheese had to go over unfilled, as the buyers were afraid to risk shipping the average best cheese available. Quotations in that market on Thursday were as follows: State, full cream, large, colored or white fancy, 8¢@8 1/2¢; do colored or white, choice, 7¢@8¢; do good to prime, 6¢@8 1/2¢; do common to fair, 7¢@7 1/2¢; do small, colored, fancy, 9¢; do white, fancy, 9¢; do good to choice, 8¢@8 1/2¢; do common to fair, 7¢@8¢; light skims, small, choice, 6¢@7¢; do large, choice, 6¢@6 1/2¢; part skims, small, choice, 6¢@6 1/2¢; do large, choice, 5¢@5 1/2¢; do good to prime, 4¢@5¢; do common to fair, 3¢@3 1/2¢; full skims, 2¢@2 1/2¢.

At Liverpool, on Thursday, the market was quoted firm at 42s 6d per cwt for both white and colored American cheese, an advance of 1s per cwt on both grades since a week ago.

DETROIT PRODUCE MARKET.

Detroit, October 13, 1898.

FLOUR.—Quotations on jobbers' lots in barrels are as follows: Straights \$3.50
Clear 3.25
Patent Michigan 4.00
Low Grade 3.00
Rye 3.00

CORN.—The visible supply of this grain on Saturday last in the United States and Canada was 22,202,000 bu as compared with 21,406,000 bu the previous week, and 17,704,000 bu at the corresponding date in 1897. Quotations in this market are as follows: No. 2, 31¢; No. 3, 30¢; No. 2 yellow, 32¢; No. 3 yellow, 31 1/2¢. Market firm.

OATS.—The visible supply of this grain in the United States and Canada on Saturday last was 5,469,000 bu as compared with 5,447,000 bu the previous week, and 13,383,000 bu at the corresponding date in yellow, 32¢; No. 3 yellow, 31 1/2¢. Market 1897. Quotations in this market are as follows: No. 2 white, 26¢; No. 3 white, 25¢ per bu. Market firm.

RYE.—The visible supply of this grain in the United States and Canada on Saturday last was 718,000 bu as compared with 717,000 bu the previous week, and 2,944,000 bu at the corresponding date in 1897. No. 2 is selling at 50¢ per bu, and No. 3 at 48¢ per bu.

BARLEY.—Market steady at 93¢ per cwt for No. 2. Market firmer.

FEED.—Bran, 13¢; coarse middlings, 13 1/2¢; fine middlings, 15¢; cracked corn, 15¢; coarse cornmeal, 14¢; corn and oat chop, 13¢ per ton in jobbing lots.

CLOVER SEED.—Prime spot quoted at \$4.00 per bu, December delivery at \$4.50. No. 2 quoted at \$3.25@4.00 per bu. Alsike quoted at \$4.25 per bu.

BEANS.—Market firmer. Now selling at \$1.02 per bu for October and November.

APPLES.—Best winter fruit, \$2.50@2.75 per bbl; fall apples, \$1.50@1.75 per bbl.

PEACHES.—Yellow, \$1@1.25; common, 60¢@70¢ per bu.

CRABAPPLES.—\$1.75@2 per bu.

PEARS.—Duchess, 35¢@50¢ per bu.

GRAPES.—Concord, 8¢@10¢ for 100 9-lb baskets; Niagara, 12¢@14¢ per 100 7-lb baskets; Delaware, 2¢@3¢ per lb; Catawba, 2¢ per lb.

CABBAGE.—Quoted at \$2.50 per ton in large lots, and 20¢@25¢ per doz on the city market.

EGGS.—14¢ per doz for fresh receipts, 15¢@15 1/2¢ for candled.

HONEY.—Comb, choice, 9¢@10¢; fancy white, 11¢@12¢ per lb.

ONIONS.—Selling at 35¢@40¢ per bu on market, and jobbers quote 35¢ in large lots.

POTATOES.—Market quiet and steady. Jobbers are quoting 35¢@40¢ per car load lots, and farmers are realizing same price on city market.

LIVE POULTRY.—Spring chickens, 6¢@7¢ per lb; fowls, 6¢@7¢; ducks, 5¢@6¢; geese, 6¢@6 1/2¢; turkeys, 8¢@9¢.

BALED HAY AND STRAW.—Best timothy, in car lots, \$8.00@8.50 per ton; rye straw, \$5.00; wheat and oat straw, \$4.50.

WOOL.—Nominal quotations in interior markets are as follows: Unwashed fine, 14¢@15¢; washed fine, 19¢@20¢; unwashed medium, 19¢@20¢; washed medium, 22¢@23¢ per lb.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Michigan Central Stock Yards.

Thursday, October 13, 1898.
CATTLE.

Receipts Thursday 655, as compared with 139 one week ago. The quality was not very good—mostly common to fair butchers and stockers. Market active and unchanged from prices paid last Friday. \$4.50 was top price to-day for good butcher steers av 1000 to 1100 lbs (very few here), but the bulk changed hands at prices ranging from \$3.20 to \$4; fair to good butcher cows, \$2.75 to \$3.75; canners and common, \$1.65 to \$2.65; bulls, light to good butchers, \$2.75 to \$3.25; stockers, \$3 to \$3.85. Veal calves—Receipts, 139; one week ago, 62; higher; sales at \$5.75 to \$7 per 100 lbs. Milch cows and springers about steady with last week's prices; sales mostly at \$30 to \$48 each.

Kunnell sold Schlachter 11 mixed butchers av 694 at \$3.65; a bull to Mich Beef Co weighing 1300 at \$3.25, 3 cows to Sullivan av 1140 at \$3, 1 do weighing 1240 at \$2.75, and 7 steers av \$6.80 at \$3.70.

Glenn sold Jerow 8 mixed stockers av 645 at \$3.50, 2 cows to Marx av 995 at \$3, and 1 do weighing 1140 at \$3.50.

Stead sold Sullivan 9 steers and heifers av 1130 at \$4 and a cow weighing 830 at \$2.90.

Ed Clark sold Caplis & Co 5 mixed butchers av 802 at \$3.85 and a heifer weighing 500 at \$3.

Coates sold Black 3 mixed butchers av 1070 at \$3.50, 4 stockers to Mason & F av 647 at \$3.50 and 3 bulls ov 713 at \$3.

Mason & F sold Cook 15 heifers and steers av 553 at \$4 (Canada).

Reason sold Caplis & Co 5 mixed butchers av 746 at \$3.60 and 3 cows av 1000 at \$2.50; also 2 steers to Mason & F av 710 at \$3.75.

Ackley sold Black 7 mixed butchers av 770 at \$3.75, 2 cows av 1070 at \$3, and a steer weighing 1210 at \$4.50, 13 mixed to Mason & F av 785 at \$3.10, and a bull weighing 750 at \$3.

Haley sold Wreford 3 cows av 1020 at \$3.20.

Glenn sold Mason & F 10 mixed av 805 at \$3.05.

Stoll & Co sold McIntyre 14 light butchers av 571 at \$3.30.

Spicer & M sold Sullivan 2 steers av 1020 at \$4.50, 5 mixed av 800 at \$3.85, 6 mixed butchers to Mich Beef Co av 938 at \$2.87 1/2, and a heifer weighing 550 at \$4.00.

Haley sold W Kammen 8 mixed butchers av 618 at \$3.35.

Aldrich & H sold Black 4 steers av 882 at \$4.00 and 3 bulls to Mason & F av 896 at \$3.00.

Mayers sold Mason & F 3 bulls av 796 at \$3.10, 2 cows to Fitzpatrick av 955 at \$3.15, and 6 mixed butchers av 773 at \$3.00.

Aldrich sold Magee 4 mixed butchers av 605 at \$3.30.

Boyd sold Regan 5 mixed butchers av 610 at \$3.35 and 2 bulls to Mason & F av 670 at \$2.75.

Winslow sold Mich Beef Co 3 steers av 766 at \$4.00.

Burden sold same 2 bulls av 1020 at \$3.25, 2 fat cows av 1100 at \$3.50 and 19 steers and heifers av 801 at \$3.90.

White sold same 9 steers and heifers av 820 at \$4.00.

Nicolls sold Sullivan 8 mixed stockers av 636 at \$3.55.

Robb sold Mason & F 14 steers av 786 at \$3.90.

Johnston sold Caplis & Co 5 mixed butchers av 794 at \$3.75 and a bull weighing 820 at \$3.25.

Haley sold Sullivan 8 steers av 720 at \$3.60.

Proper sold Mason & F 9 stockers av 653 at \$3.60, 9 mixed do av 550 at \$3.35 and 4 bulls av 785 at \$3.00.

Haley sold Sullivan 3 steers av 873 at \$3.85, 7 mixed av 974 at \$3.20, 3 cows av 976 at \$3.50 and 6 steers and heifers av 781 at \$3.85.

Ansty sold Mich Beef Co 2 steers av 915 at \$4.00, 5 mixed butchers av 796 at \$3.50 and a heifer weighing 950 at \$4.25.

Stoll & Co sold Mason & F 11 stockers av 785 at \$3.70.

Murphy sold Sullivan 17 steers av 900 at \$3.90 and 7 mixed butchers to Caplis & Co av 736 at \$3.85.

Stoll & Co sold Mason & F 11 stockers av 785 at \$3.70.

Murphy sold Sullivan 17 steers av 900 at \$3.90 and 7 mixed butchers to Caplis & Co av 736 at \$3.85.

Stoll & Co sold Mason & F 11 stockers av 785 at \$3.70.

Murphy sold Sullivan 17 steers av 900 at \$3.90 and 7 mixed butchers to Caplis & Co av 736 at \$3.85.

Stoll & Co sold Mason & F 11 stockers av 785 at \$3.70.

Murphy sold Sullivan 17 steers av 900 at \$3.90 and 7 mixed butchers to Caplis & Co av 736 at \$3.85.

Stoll & Co sold Mason & F 11 stockers av 785 at \$3.70.

Murphy sold Sullivan 17 steers av 900 at \$3.90 and 7 mixed butchers to Caplis & Co av 736 at \$3.85.

Stoll & Co sold Mason & F 11 stockers av 785 at \$3.70.

Murphy sold Sullivan 17 steers av 900 at \$3.90 and 7 mixed butchers to Caplis & Co av 736 at \$3.85.

Stoll & Co sold Mason & F 11 stockers av 785 at \$3.70.

Murphy sold Sullivan 17 steers av 900 at \$3.90 and 7 mixed butchers to Caplis & Co av 736 at \$3.85.

Stoll & Co sold Mason & F 11 stockers av 785 at \$3.70.

Murphy sold Sullivan 17 steers av 900 at \$3.90 and 7 mixed butchers to Caplis & Co av 736 at \$3.85.

Stoll & Co sold Mason & F 11 stockers av 785 at \$3.70.

Murphy sold Sullivan 17 steers av 900 at \$3.90 and 7 mixed butchers to Caplis & Co av 736 at \$3.85.

</

Miscellaneous.

THIS QUEER OLD WORLD.

It is queer how things go by contraries here.
 'Tis always too cold or too hot,
 And the prizes we miss, you know, always appear
 To be better than those that we've got;
 It is always too wet, or too dusty and dry,
 And the land is too rough or too flat,
 There's nothing that's perfect beneath the blue sky.

—But—

It's a pretty good world for all that.

Some people are born but to dig in the soil,
 And sweat for the bread that they eat,
 While some never learn the hard meaning of toll,
 And live on the things that are sweet;
 A few are too rich and a lot are too poor,
 And some are too lean or too fat—
 Ah, the hardships are many that men must endure.

—But—

It's a pretty good world for all that.

The man who must think envies them that must be
 Ever pounding and digging for men,
 And the man with the pick would be happy if he
 Might play with the brush or the pen!
 All things go by contraries here upon earth,
 Life is empty and sterile and flat;
 Man begins to complain on the day of his birth.

—But—

It's a pretty good world for all that.
 —S. E. Kiser, in Cleveland Leader.

THE LOVER'S QUEST.

BY ERNEST GLANVILLE,

Author of "The Lost Heiress," "The Fossicker,"
 "A Fair Colonist," "The Golden Rock," &c.

[COPYRIGHTED 1897, BY ERNEST GLANVILLE.]
 (CONTINUED)

"What then?"

"I have seen a pack of dogs worry a lion. They did not seek to overwhelm him by numbers in one great rush, for half would have been destroyed, and the rest perhaps put to flight. They dogged him, they gave him no rest. They gave warning to his prey. He could get no meat, nor sleep, nor rest, for while some curs slept or fed, there were always some to snap at his heels. In the end he was vanquished, when the time came for the final attack."

"It is a dog's method," growled the big Dutchman.

"What then? These blacks are dogs. I say let us worry the whites. Let us start a fire here," and he placed a brown finger on the map. "The Kaffirs will surprise and kill. The whites may, after a time, rally. Then the Kaffirs will make peace. Then we start a second fire here," indicating a spot higher up, "and the same thing happens. And so on. The Kaffirs will so find their foe. They will so learn to act together. They will so prepare themselves for the great blow hereafter. Moreover, if we strike now, all along the line, what will happen? The countries of the north, whence these accursed broods of whites come, will be alarmed. Their governments will say, 'See, the blacks make common cause against the whites, let us combine to crush them!' So they would send their ships, their armies, and big guns, and the Kaffirs would be like the smoke driven by the wind. My counsel is this. Let us slay here and strike there, a little war in one place, a rising elsewhere, until we have made the whites weary of the land, and the Kaffirs strong in their love for war. And all the time we will gather rifles and make soldiers."

"Do you speak so, chief, because in the north your people are losing heart?"

"In the north," said the Arab, proudly, "I have fifty chiefs in the league, and each of them can put forth a thousand men. My friend, when the time comes, my banner will advance before such an army as has not been since the old days, when the true believers swept the world. If I chose now to send out the word I would win the country, and my heart leaps for the conflict; but it would avail us nothing to roll back the wave and have not strength enough to withstand the return."

"You look too far ahead for me," growled Stoffel.

"So they all tell me," said the chief, rising with angry brow to pace the room, "and every little swaggering leader of a hundred spears vexes my soul with his yelping, as if he were the lion himself. By the beard of the prophet! there are times when I would give them the point of the sword. I came here to escape them for a time, and now you, whom I judged fit for a great command, are at the same cry. You have but three tribes to keep in

hold, and I have a hundred. Bismillah! Three Masai came to me with this message, that if I did not lead them against the whites they would attack me."

"Yes," said Stoffel with a slight smile, "and what was your answer?"

"This," said the Arab, as he drew out his sword and turned it in the light till the blade flashed like a tongue of fire.

"Let me see," said Stoffel, holding out his hand.

"No," replied the chief, shortly. "This blade is sworn to the faith."

Stoffel's hand fell, as if by accident, on the stock of his rifle.

"For my part," he said softly. "I prefer this weapon."

"Yes, I know it is the fashion to sit hid and shoot your enemy when he is still afar." The Arab's lip curled, then he drew the flat of his weapon over his brown arm, and gently sent it home. "Let us decide what the plan is to be. Your men are eager to begin, you say, and I would therefore urge upon you to rise suddenly and swiftly on the whites south of the river."

"And meantime, as I understand, you will keep aloof and watch how the fight goes. It is not by such means you will conquer the land."

"I have explained that first we must teach the Kaffirs how to fight with these new weapons. You can temper a sword only by beating hard the steel, and we can only build up an army strong, fierce, and keen, after it has been forged in many wars. But if you like not the task yourself, give me the lead of these men, and I will strike this first blow."

"These are mine! If I do not direct them, no other will. If I move, what pay is there for the service?"

"I knew it, Stoffel. You return to your pay like a dog to his vomit. I have with me a packet of English money, from the sale of ivory at Zanzibar, of the sum of one thousand. That is yours when the first blood has been shed, and when the fight is over, there are fifty tusks waiting to your order."

"The value of elephant teeth has gone down. Make the number one hundred."

"By Allah! not a tooth more than fifty."

"Of the first quality?"

"Your father was a Jew, Stoffel. Well, so be it."

"Put it down in writing. My memory is short, and I might, when the time comes, claim the full hundred."

The sheikh took out his tablets and wrote the order.

"Now," he said, "we must start tomorrow, but to-night I am mindful to see that English girl of whom you spoke."

Stoffel laughed.

"I see you will have your payment, too." He rose up, opened a door, and called to some one.

There was a rustle of garments, and a girl entered the room. Miles, watching from the verandah, drew in his breath and clutched at the wall. His blood ran cold with horror as he realized her position, the danger that confronted her, and the trials through which she must have passed. The girl was slight of figure. He could not see her face, but there was about her an air of assurance that was entirely foreign to his idea of her, and seemed to tell its own tale before a word was spoken.

The chief looked at her boldly as if she had been a slave at the auction. Then he drew the veil aside that partly hid her face, and next took a heavy chain that was about his neck and placed it over her head, lifting her heavy tresses to settle it. She laughed, and the sound of it made Miles shudder.

"I see," said Stoffel, with a business air, "the thing is settled; you had better add another twenty-five to those tusks."

The chief nodded, and Stoffel, with a laugh, left the room. As he opened the door and stepped out on to the verandah, Miles, in a blind fury, struck him a heavy blow. The big man staggered back, dropping his rifle, which fell with a clatter against the door, forcing it open.

At the noise, the chief snatched at the light and came to the door, just as Miles was turning. Standing at the side of the chief, and peering out under his raised arm, was the girl, and at the sight of her Miles stood fixed.

"Bismillah!" cried the chief, in a hoarse voice, "It is he! Seize him."

Heavy hands pinned Miles by the arms, as he stood staring.

"Thank God!" he muttered fervently. The eyes that looked wonderingly at him were black, the cheeks were red, with a dusky hue, and the lips full and wanton. How could he, for one minute, have mistaken her for the other? But if this were the English lady, where then was Laura?

"Verdom!" growled Stoffel, as he wiped his bleeding lips. "Let us look at him well." He pushed Miles roughly into the room, dragged his arms behind his back, and pinioned them at the elbows. "So we have got you, eh, you rooinek? Feel that," and he struck the helpless man in the face with the flat of his hand, then laughed loudly. "To think that the fool should have come here—here." He laughed again, wiping his eyes.

Stoffel was not a pleasant man to look at now. Ordinarily he had a look of reckless good humor, produced by the way he cocked his felt hat on one side, and by a trick of thrusting his fingers inside his belt. Now his eyes had a cruel look in spite of his laughter.

The Arab looked curiously at Miles. "That was a great stroke with which you opened Nimr, but you did not profit by your escape."

"He will not escape me," said Stoffel. "But how came he here?"

"And you were certain he had been lost in the river," said the Arab.

Miles confronted his enemies steadily.

"You have me in your power," he said. "There is no need for you to treat me as if you were still afraid."

"Let him loose," said the chief, with a smile, "and I will meet him here now, sword to sword," and the blade once again flashed from its sheath.

"Nay, that would be too good a death for him," said Stoffel, angrily. "He has slain our men, he knows your hiding-place, he knows this retreat. He may have overheard our plans. He will have no chance given him. I will deal with him in my own way. Here, Nierkerk, bring him along."

Miles was forced out of the room, and taken to a hut, where Stoffel himself lashed him to the centre pole. Two men were ordered to remain in the hut, while a guard was stationed outside.

Next morning there was a noise of singing, and through the opened door Miles saw regiment after regiment file by, every man swelling the praise-roll of the new chant, and stamping his feet, so producing a hollow booming sound. At last the lashings were loosed, and Miles, stiff in the limbs from his cramped position, and aching from the tight fastenings, was ordered out. A cup of water was given him, and a dish of mealie-meal pap, yellow, cold and heavy. The two, heavy, unkempt Boers, who stood by smoking, made sport over the "verdomde Englander," as they called him, and bade him eat all the mess, for, they added, it would be his last meal.

Miles ate slowly, but glanced around keenly. If they thought this was to be his last meal the more reason why he should eat while he could. When he had finished, he rubbed his arms and legs to restore the circulation, and then they called on him roughly to get up, and he calmly bade them wait. Then when he was satisfied he rose to his feet, and held out his hands to be bound.

"You are a 'sterke duivel,'" said one Boer, with a trace of admiration. Yet nevertheless he put his strength to the knot.

"You need not bind so tight."

"What does it matter, since you will be dead to-night? March!"

The last warrior had passed into the forest. About the huts there were still groups of women and children, with a few score of red-blanketed men, who sat about the fires chatting. There was no sign of Stoffel, or Was El Rawa; neither could Miles see anything of Hans. They soon passed under the trees, down a narrow road that had not long been cut out, and as they went a body of men stepped out from the wood ahead of them, while another body brought up the rear. There could be no hope of a rescue now from Hans, if he were about; but Miles walked erect, seemingly indifferent to the talk of his guards, or to his fate. While he was alive and strong there was always a chance of escape, and that chance he would take when and where it offered. So he held his head up as he went and took note of everything, answering when he was addressed, and meeting unflinchingly the menacing movement, which at intervals, one or other of the young warriors would make towards him, with assegai or kerrie.

Towards noon the course bent south, and a heavy sound among the trees indicated that they were nearing the great falls. In the afternoon they struck the river where the banks were low, and to his left Miles saw clouds of vapour marking the presence of the falls. His attention, however, was called to the scene ahead, where, on the shelving banks thousands of warriors were drawn up in lines, their colored shields forming one unbroken line. On their right was a lagoon reaching out into the land, and here a party of men were engaged driving in a pole.

Miles was marched down to within a few years of the regiment, and he saw the gleam of fierce eyes all fixed upon him. He felt now that the supreme moment had arrived, and as all hope of escape left him in the presence of the multitude, he braced himself up to meet his fate with courage. He knew that any one of that savage band would take his death stroke without a quiver, and he looked steadily along the line, as though he were there to take command, and not to be condemned.

Presently Stoffel, with the sheikh and several indunas, came from the direction of the lagoon.

"Englishman," said Stoffel, speaking gravely, "you see that your life rests with us. There is no escape," and he waved his arm down the long line.

Miles followed the movement involuntarily, then watched the face of his enemy, for he felt that the man was about to try him in some way.

"We are many, and you are one. We have nothing to fear from you. You have everything to fear from us. It is useless for you to resist our wishes. If you do you are dead, and all your plans come to nothing. If you tell, you gain your life."

"What is it you want?"

"Merely a word in exchange for your life. Tell us first who led you here. Next, why you have come. It is a little thing. It does you no hurt, neither your friend; for we have not found him."

"And what if I tell you this?"

"Your bonds will be loosened, and you may go," and Stoffel looked over the land, while his fingers unconsciously tightened on his rifle.

"How far will you let me go before you shoot me in the back?" said Miles, coolly.

(To be Continued.)



Pigs grow thin . . .

on the refuse of wheat when properly milled, as all food value is extracted. But children grow healthy and strong on the bread made from

Franklin Mills Flour

A FINE FLOUR OF THE ENTIRE WHEAT

which retains all the nutritious elements. If your grocer does not have it, send us his name and your order—we will see that you are supplied.

The genuine made only by

Franklin Mills Co., Lockport, N. Y.

Send For Booklet.



SAMPLE copies of 100 different newspapers and magazines sent to any address upon receipt of 10 cents to pay for mailing. Am. Subscription Agency, Dept. B, 669 Arch St., Indianapolis, Ind

A MICHIGAN MAP

FOR TWO SUBSCRIBERS.

We will give a large map of Michigan 34x36 inches, printed on good paper, for only two new trial subscribers for the balance of the year at 15 cents each. Map is printed in three colors and has just been issued. Price for map alone postpaid 20 cents. Address

THE MICHIGAN FARMER,
 Detroit, Mich.

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE WAR LOAN.

In the September Forum Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip writes on "Lessons of Our War Loan," about which he says:

"The arrangements for this bond issue had every element of popular success. It was in the fullest sense a popular cause, at a time when money was easy and securities were high. They were issued at par, and every man with \$20 knew that he could invest it and get a twenty-dollar security back. There was no commission, no premium, no restriction as to the character of the remittance. The treasury received any form of United States currency, any kind of bank check or draft, post-office money-orders, or express money-orders.

"It is a curious fact that a larger sum was received through the mails in currency than in post-office money-orders. It was not a rare thing to receive a thousand-dollar bill in an unregistered letter, and Mr. Vanderlip states that from all these subscribers there was no complaint of the loss of a currency remittance. The subscribers' use of banking instruments shows how general has become that method of remitting money.

"Over \$100,000,000 in checks, drafts, and certificates of deposit were received from subscribers for the five-hundred-dollar and smaller bonds, while the 2-per-cent. deposits on the subscriptions for the larger amounts were wholly in the shape of certified checks. About \$198,500,000 of the \$200,000,000 bonds issued will be paid for by means of bank paper and certificates of deposit.

"Under the provisions of the law every subscription made by a syndicate, corporation or association was rejected, the preference being given to individuals. The entire loan was absorbed by individual offers for amounts less than \$4,500.

"Half of the loan, more than \$100,000,000, has gone to 230,000 people each of whom subscribed for \$500 or less. The number of persons who applied for the bonds reached 320,000; and if they were mustered into military ranks they would outnumber by almost 100,000 our army of regulars and volunteers enlisted for the Spanish-American war."

ROUGH RIDERS' LAST NIGHT IN CAMP.

Shortly after nightfall, at the time when the long-drawn bugle-call for taps formerly sent men to their beds, great bonfires were seen flaring up near the mess-quarters of the four first troops that had succeeded in getting out ahead of the rest. Presently, one bonfire, near the head of the camp, having absorbed most of the fuel, the clans from the different troop streets gathered around it in greater numbers to listen to the deep-throated songs of some of the men from the Indian Territory.

The appearance of Rattlesnake Pete, the Sioux, and Polluck, the Pawnee, in the ring around the fire, called for something livelier than songs. In response to a general stamping of feet and blood-curdling warwhoops, Rattlesnake Pete condescended to treat the crowd to the Sioux stamp dance, signifying the hardening of the ground when the rains let up in spring. All those that could lay claim to having seen the dance, as it is danced by Sioux bucks, joined in the ceremony.

The sound of this revelry brought Levi Jones, the Cherokee, and McMichael, the Apache, out of their tents, as well as several others, whose features and straight black hair were living tokens of the Indian blood still flowing in their veins. With the help of these and other experts, the crowd of yelling rough riders was treated to the snake dance of the Apaches, with army belts serving for the rattlesnakes that should be carried in the hands of the dancers. One rough rider there was in particular, of undisputed white descent, but arrayed in a pair of pink drawers which might do credit to the taste of any savage brave, who did this part of the gawdane dance so well that even Apache-Michael grunted his approval. Then came a war dance led by Cherokee Jones, and the Moqui smoke dance, the dance of harvest and peace, in which the dancers smoke pipes and leave long trails of smoke behind them as they circle around. This was a trick every rough rider felt himself competent to do, so it was not long before the whole crowd, with corn-cob pipes between their clinched

teeth, and hugging blankets of all descriptions, were hopping madly about the fire, barking the long-drawn ullulu of the Moqui like so many moon-struck dogs.

Next morning, notwithstanding the late revels, all hands were up early to catch the first train to New York. The farewell impression of camp and of their soldier's life that the departing volunteers carried away with them was the cheerful function of breakfast, when all the familiar figures emerged from their tents once more at mess call and lined up at their kitchens to get their tin cups filled with ink-black coffee for the last time.—Edwin Emerson, Jr., in Collier's Weekly.

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

"You ought to have seen Mr. Marshall when he called on Dolly the other night," remarked Johnnie Conklin enthusiastically to his sister's young man, who was taking tea with the family. "I tell you he looked fine a-setting there alongside of her with his arm."

"Johnnie!" gasped his sister, her face assuming the color of a boiled lobster.

"Well, so he did," persisted Johnnie.

"He had his arm!"

"John!" screamed his mother, frantically, as she made a reach for his ear and upset the contents of the teapot in the company's lap.

"Why," whined the now badly frightened boy, "I was!"

"You boy," roared the father, "get out!"

And Johnnie got, crying as he went, "I was only going to say he had his army clothes on, and Dolly knows he did, too."

A Cleveland man who went East to spend his vacation brought home with him what he thinks is a new mother-in-law story, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Mother-in-law stories are a drug on the market, but this one seems to be a little less druggy than usual.

A man and his wife went to Europe, and the man's mother-in-law went along. Up to this point there is no novelty in the story.

On the voyage the mother-in-law fell ill and died. Of course, she had to be buried at sea, and so the usual canvas sack was made, but instead of an iron weight to sink the body they used a bag of coal.

In commenting on the arrangements afterward the bereaved son-in-law, who stuttered badly, said:

"I—I always knew where m-m-m-mother-in-law was g-going, but b-b-blame me if I s-s-supposed she'd have t-to carry her own f-f-fuel!"

An old Scotch woman was dying. The storm was raging without, the wind was howling and the rain dashing against the window panes. Her people and the doctor were gathered round her bed. "I maun dee, doctor; I maun dee," said the sick woman.

"Ay, ay, I'm mickle feart ye are gaun," the doctor replied.

"Weel, weel, the Lord's will be done," his patient responded, "but it's an awfu' night to be gaun skirlin' through the clouds."

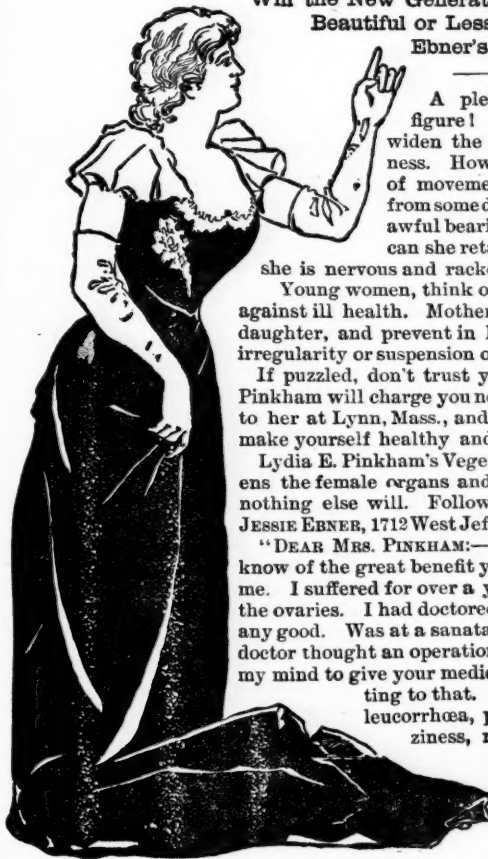
The Chef's Excuse.—"Take it away!" shouted the King of Bkplo. "What on earth is the matter with the meat? Are you trying to poison me?"

"It must have been," the chef humbly explained, "that the gentleman I cooked this afternoon was a bitter sectarian."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

A man from the country once went to a noted artist who had painted a celebrated picture of David, and said he wanted him to paint a picture of his father. The artist consented, and suggested that it would be necessary for the subject to come to the studio. That, however, the son declared to be "impossible," and at last the fact came out that he was dead. "Have you a photograph?" asked the artist. No; a photograph had never been taken. "Then I cannot paint him," declared the artist. "But you painted David," retorted the man, "and he has been dead much longer than my father!" This was irresistible, and so the artist consented to do his best. When the fancy picture of his father was finished, the faithful son came to see it, and liked it very much. "It is very good," he said; "but," he added, after a little reflection, "how the old man has changed." "Yes," replied the artist, "and the mother of Solomon would probably have made the same observation regarding my picture of David, had she been privileged to see it."

MRS. PINKHAM TALKS TO THE FUTURE WOMAN.

Will the New Generation of Women be More Beautiful or Less So? Miss Jessie Ebner's Experience.



A pleasing face and graceful figure! These are equipments that widen the sphere of woman's usefulness. How can a woman have grace of movement when she is suffering from some disorder that gives her those awful bearing-down sensations? How can she retain her beautiful face when

she is nervous and racked with pain?

Young women, think of your future and provide against ill health. Mothers, think of your growing daughter, and prevent in her as well as in yourself irregularity or suspension of nature's duties.

If puzzled, don't trust your own judgment. Mrs. Pinkham will charge you nothing for her advice; write to her at Lynn, Mass., and she will tell you how to make yourself healthy and strong.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound strengthens the female organs and regulates the menses as nothing else will. Following is a letter from Miss JESSIE EBNER, 1712 West Jefferson St., Sandusky, Ohio.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel it my duty to let you know of the great benefit your remedies have been to me. I suffered for over a year with inflammation of the ovaries. I had doctored, but no medicine did me any good. Was at a sanatorium for two weeks. The doctor thought an operation necessary, but I made up my mind to give your medicine a trial before submitting to that. I was also troubled with leucorrhoea, painful menstruation, dizziness, nervousness, and was so weak that I was unable to stand or walk. I have taken in all several bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Blood Purifier, and am

now in good health. I will always give your medicine the highest praise."

Ask Mrs. Pinkham's Advice—A Woman best Understands a Woman's Ills

YOUR CASH ACCOUNT
will be much larger in the end for a course of study that will increase the value of your work many times. Success guaranteed. Best and simplest text books free. Courses in:

BOOK-KEEPING
Bridge, Steam, Electrical or Civil Engineering; Mathematics; Chemistry; Mining; Architectural or Mechanical Drawing; Surveying; Plumbing; Architecture; Metal Pattern Drafting; Prospecting; Shorthand; English Branches

TAUGHT BY MAIL
Circular free. State subject you wish to study. Write: 1891, 45,000 students and graduates. The International Correspondence Schools, Box 506 Scranton, Pa.

\$2.00 a Month

\$2.75 BOX RAIN COAT
A REGULAR \$5.00 WATERPROOF MACKINTOSH FOR \$2.75. Send No Money. and send to us, state your height and weight, state number of inches around body at breast taken over vest under coat close up under arms, and we will send you this coat by express, C. O. D., subject to examination; examine and try it on at your nearest express office and if found exactly as represented and the most wonderful value you ever saw or heard of and equal to any coat you can buy for \$5.00, pay the express agent our special offer price, \$2.75, and express charges. THIS MACKINTOSH is latest 1898 style, made from best waterproof tan color, genuine double breasted, Sager velvet collar, fancy plaid lining, waterproof sewed, strapped and cemented seams, suitable for both rain or overcoat, and guaranteed greatest value ever offered by us or any other house. For Free Cloth Samples of Men's Mackintoshes up to \$5.00, and Made-to-Measure Suits to \$5.00, and Overcoats at from \$5.00 to \$10.00, write for Free Book No. 500. Address: SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., CHICAGO, ILL. (Sears, Roebuck & Co. are thoroughly reliable.—Editor.)

Ladies' or Gent's Size
Having recently purchased the entire stock of watches from a bankrupt firm, consisting of solid gold, silver and gold-filled cases, we shall offer a portion of the entire lot at prices never before heard of in the watch trade. Among the stock are 2,700 AMERICAN STYLE WATCHES, in SOLID GOLD-FILLED CASES, which we shall sell singly or by the dozen to private parties or the trade, at the unheard-of LOW PRICE of \$1.00 EACH. Each and every watch is guaranteed a perfect timekeeper, and each watch is accompanied with our guarantee for 20 years. Think of it! A genuine American Style Movement watch, in solid gold-filled case, and guaranteed 20 YEARS for \$1.00. Those wanting a first-class, reliable time-keeper at about one-third retail price, should order at once. Watch speculators can make money by buying by the dozen to sell. CUT THIS OUT and send to us and we will send a watch to you C. O. D., subject to examination, by express, upon approval. If found perfectly satisfactory, and exactly as represented, pay \$1.00 and express charges, and it is yours; otherwise you do not pay one cent. Can we make a better offer? Be sure to mention whether you want ladies' or gent's size. Price per dozen, \$12.00. If full amount, \$1.00 is sent with the order, we will include one of our special heavy GOLD FILLED CHAINS, which retail the world over, for \$1.00. Address at once: SAFE WATCH CO., 19 Warren St., NEW YORK.

WE NEED WORKERS.
Men and women earn \$5 TO \$10 PER WEEK and learn a genteel profession that will bring you in hundreds of dollars. For particulars address: LABADIE ART CO., 148 S. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

LARKIN SOAPS

OUR OFFER FULLY EXPLAINED IN MICHIGAN FARMER, OCT. 8th.

THE DETROIT TWICE A WEEK FREE PRESS

THE BALANCE OF 1898

For ONLY 15c.

The FREE PRESS offers to send to NEW SUBSCRIBERS on trial for the remainder of the year The Twice-a-Week Detroit Free Press for ONLY 20 CENTS. The Free Press is a paper of national reputation; clean and reliable in every way, and getting it twice a week is almost as good as a daily. It will be stopped Jan. 1, '99, unless ordered continued. Send your order direct to the Free Press, Detroit, Mich. Sample copies sent free. Address

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS, DETROIT, MICH. The Twice-a-Week Free Press will be sent free one year to anyone sending us 8 trial subscriptions with \$1.60.

WABASH THE SHORT ROUTE

Chicago, St. Louis & all points West.

Home-seekers and California tourists write R. G. BUTLER, D. F. & P. A., 9 Fort St. West, (Hammond Building.)

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM. City Office, 84 Woodward Ave. Both Phones 39. Brush street depot. *Daily. †Except Sunday.

Leave.	EAST VIA WINDSOR.	Arrive.
* 6:30 am	Niagara Falls, Buffalo.....	* 9:00 pm
* 12 noon	Buffalo, New York.....	* 1:30 pm
* 4:20 pm	Chatham, London, etc.....	* 7:30 pm
	London accommodation.....	* 9:05 am

Leave.	EAST VIA PORT HURON.	Arrive.
* 7:55 am	Pt. Huron F. & P. M., north..	* 9:40 am
* 2:05 pm	Toronto, Montreal, New York	* 2:00 pm
* 1:20 pm	Pt. Huron F. & P. M., north..	* 6:00 pm
* 4:05 pm	Pt. Huron and Int. stations...	* 9:15 pm
* 10:40 pm	Toronto, Buffalo, New York...	* 6:45 am

Leave.	D. & M. DIVISION.	Arrive.
* 6:55 am	Saginaw, Muskegon, G. Rapids	* 9:20 pm
* 9:15 am	Pontiac Suburban.....	* 1:55 pm
* 11:10 am	Gd. Rapids, Gd. Haven, Chicago	* 3:40 pm
* 4:05 pm	Saginaw, G. Haven, Milwaukee	* 11:50 am
* 5:45 pm	Pontiac Suburban.....	* 8:10 pm
* 8:40 pm	Chicago via Durand (sleeper)	* 7:05 am
* 8:50 pm	Mixed Gd. Rapids Int. stations	* 7:05 am

AND PREMIUMS.—FACTORY TO FAMILY
The Larkin Idea fully explained in beautiful free booklet. Free sample soap if mention this publication.
The Larkin Soap Mfg. Co., Larkin St., Buffalo, N.Y.

Farmers' Clubs.

CONDUCTED BY A. C. BIRD.

All correspondence for this department should be addressed to A. C. Bird, Highland, Mich.

OFFICERS OF THE STATE ASSOCIATION OF FARMERS' CLUBS.

President—E. J. Cook, Owosso.
Vice-President—Mrs. E. L. Lockwood, Petersburg.

Secretary-Treasurer—C. M. Pierce, Elva.
Directors—W. H. Howlett, Dansville; C. J. Phelps, Damon; F. M. Whelan, Vernon; A. L. Landon, Springport; H. Gaunt, Highland; A. P. Green, Eaton Rapids.

All communications relating to the organization of new clubs should be addressed to C. M. Pierce, Elva, Mich.

VARIETY IN CLUB WORK.

Originality and good judgment are the keystones of success in club work. If successful the two must go hand in hand. The former may exist without the latter, but the latter never without the former. Unfortunately both are sometimes lacking.

A club may be prosperous for one or two years and follow the same beaten path month after month. Three or four years comparatively healthy existence may be maintained with only occasional variety in method and work. But the truly and continuously successful club, the club that grows in popularity with each successful year steers clear of ruts, no matter whither the goal toward which they lead.

The people demand variety and that demand should and must be gratified. Variety ought to be furnished whenever and wherever possible without working to the disadvantage of the organization. While in farmers' club work some well defined general plan must always be decided upon and persistently followed to a successful issue, yet in every conceivable way should the collateral exercises be varied. Many a club has apparently forgotten this and unless a revelation comes to them along this line their future days will be far from their best ones.

The true secret of the ten, twenty and even thirty years' successful work of some of the farmers' clubs in this State lies in the careful and original observance of this principle. Their work has been varied. Occasionally a program has been given entirely into the hands of the young people. Children's days have been held annually. Pioneer programs have won the lasting allegiance of the older members. Teachers' and patrons' meetings have attracted still another most desirable element. Joint meetings between two or more adjacent clubs have brought new ideas to all participants. In the matter of entertainment and refreshments almost innumerable opportunities present themselves for praiseworthy, profitable and popular originality, and yet how often do we find the clubs neglecting this easiest of all means of maintaining interest in club work.

We shall, in the near future, publish a series of articles on the subject, "How We Maintain Interest in Farmers' Club Work," by representatives of the oldest and best farmers' clubs in the State. We commend these experience sketches to every club worker, and particularly to the members of the younger clubs.

THE SUMMER VACATION.

The reports which have come from the summer club meetings have been uniformly excellent. They demonstrate the correctness of our argument made more than two years ago, when we pleaded for no summer vacation in club work. Not only this year, but last year and the year before it has in general been found to be true that those clubs are healthiest and do emphatically the best work, which hold their meetings regularly throughout the year. Getting well into the harness again after a three or four month's vacation is the work of another three or

four months, as many a club has demonstrated to its sorrow.

A meeting every month of the year seems essential to the best success. A careful reading of the reports during the present month and the next two months will make plain this fact. The reports from the long vacation clubs will not infrequently be found to convey the idea that something has been lost, either in attendance or interest, which must be regained before the general condition of the club again becomes normal.

On the other hand the invigorating influence of the annual picnic is equally plainly manifest. We have during the past two years kept a carefully prepared list of those clubs known to us to have followed the plan of regular monthly meetings, with an annual picnic for July or August, and although an occasional exception gives our theory a hard trial, yet, on the whole, we are more and more convinced that such a plan is the best for most localities.

We urgently request club workers throughout the State to carefully observe the workings of the two plans—the long vacation plan, and the one month picnic vacation plan—with a view toward determining what is best for the general good of the clubs of the State. Success or failure of the farmers' club movement in the future will be largely influenced by the proper solution of just such problems of details as this.

NOTES ON LOCAL CLUB REPORTS.

The reports of the Norvell Club uniformly reflect credit upon both club and reporter.

The Utile Dulci Club is specific in its endorsement of equal taxation along the lines of the Atkinson Bill.

In the Medina Club report the synopsis of the paper "Success or Failure" is well worth the time of the busiest man to read.

The reports received from the Clyde and Grant Club invariably bear evidence of the good work of its members. The original poem in this issue is from this club.

In the death of Mr. John Price of the Essex and Fulton Center Clubs the Association loses one of its most loyal supporters. His genial presence and kindly words of counsel at the last two annual meetings will be long remembered by the editor of this department.

The White Lake Club is doing thoroughly what every farmers' club in Michigan ought to do, and what many are doing, in the securing of written statements from all legislative candidates in its district regarding their position on the Kimmis County Salaries Bill and the Atkinson Equal Taxation Bill.

The Liberty Club, one of the oldest and best farmers' clubs in the State, is one of the long vacation clubs. Its report in this issue bears no evidence of the customary bad effects, except that contained in the sentence: "As usually occurs after having had a vacation this first meeting was poorly attended."

THAT QUESTION BOX.

The Executive Committee has invited the following State institutions to be heard from at the coming Annual Meeting of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs, viz: The University; The State Normal School; The Agricultural College; College of Mines; School for the Blind and Industrial School. It has also arranged to make use of a Question Box at that time, through which any member of the Association may obtain information desired regarding the workings of these institutions.

In order to make this Question Box of the greatest possible good it is essential that the questions shall be practical and that they be stated in a clear and concise manner. The undersigned having been invited to take charge of the Question Box takes the liberty of asking that these questions be prepared, so far as may be, beforehand. Here will be a rare opportunity to obtain knowledge of these State institutions and it is earnestly hoped that the opportunity will be freely and fully improved.

Clinton Co.

J. T. DANIELLS.

AT OUR CLUB.

BY MRS. H. KINGSLEY, OF THE CLYDE AND GRANT FARMERS' CLUB.

Where is it, with a cheerful haste,
We gather to a pleasant feast,
And all the sweets of leisure taste?
'Tis at our Club.

Where is it that friend meets with friend,
The hands of fellowship extend
And many a social hour spend?
'Tis at our Club.

Where is it, that with eager heart,
In each discussion we take part,
Nor fear the scorners' venomous dart?
'Tis at our Club.

Where they, whose gift, the silvery tongue,
Or they, the timid and the young,
Can feel 'tis friends they are among,
At our Club.

That while in reading and debate,
They coyly shrink or hesitate,
They need not fear a mocking fate,
At our Club.

But each is helped his part to bear,
His words are listened to with care,
His thoughts, his hopes, we all may share,
At our Club.

The younger members, too, unite,
To make our meetings fresh and bright;
Their recitations, songs, delight
All at our Club.

And then the ladies have their say,
And tell the best and easiest way
To manage all beneath their sway,
At our Club.

And with their ready cheerfulness
To do their part, their helpfulness
Goes far to make a grand success
Of our Club.

Then, when the time draws on apace
To part, with bright and smiling face
We go, to meet with God's good grace,
At our next Club.

REPORTS FROM LOCAL CLUBS.

ESSEX FARMERS' CLUB.

After the summer vacation our club resumed its work by holding an interesting meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Boyle, October 5. The club commenced with this meeting its twelfth year of work and the writer, having been absent from but three of its meetings during these years, feels qualified to speak of its good work and to appreciate its benefits. Since the last meeting one of our most enthusiastic and most earnest workers, Mr. John Price, has been called from us by death. Mr. Price was a member of both the Fulton Center Club and the Essex Club and his cheerful presence and faithful work will be sadly missed.

This being the annual meeting, officers were elected as follows: President, A. Matthews; vice-president, C. D. Rice; recording secretary, Mrs. M. S. Moss; treasurer, Mrs. J. T. Daniels; librarian, J. Blemaster; corresponding secretary, J. T. Daniels. After the usual exercises were completed the Association question was taken up. M. S. Moss said he was not fully posted but felt that our taxes should be more justly levied and corporations be required to pay their proper share, and though they are wealthy and powerful they should not be permitted to thwart justice. The railways are paid an exorbitant price for carrying the United States mails.

S. M. Boyle was glad to see that railway officials are more accommodating than they were a few years since, and he will "hurray" for the man, men, means and forces, by which taxation is equalized.

C. D. Rice said: Some say that a little extra tax is of small moment, but the principle is un-American and wrong, and if let alone where will it lead to? Let all property be on an equality before the law.

George Jewett said the question is a difficult one to solve. The true value of corporate property should be found and then justly taxed.

W. I. Caruss believes that corporate attorneys, by "sharp" practices and by misrepresenting facts are largely responsible for the present unjust taxation.

J. T. Daniels said that the evils of unequal taxation have been steadily growing and the proper time to right this wrong has come. The mass of the people are on the right side of the question and on the other side is the concentrated and organized strength of capital. Every taxpayer should watch closely every act of the legislature and communicate with the member from his district, remembering that "Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

The Essex and the Enterprise clubs will hold a joint meeting, on November 10th, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Jewett.

Clinton Co. J. T. DANIELLS, Cor. Sec

UTILE DULCI FARMERS' CLUB.

The last meeting of the Utile Dulci Club was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. N. A. Clapp, Sept. 28. We listened to several selections by the quartet, a paper by Mrs. Smith, recitation by Mrs. James Clapp. The question, "The Most Practical Solution of the Railroad Taxation Problem," was discussed. Mr. Gage was the first speaker. He thought there ought to be commissioners appointed for the purpose of inquiring into taxable property. One thought the railroad rates ought to be reduced, as farm produce is so low, and that they ought to tax railroads according to their value.

The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That we, as a club, are emphatically in favor of taxing railroads according to value, and that value shall be determined by an elective commission. Adjourned to meet in two weeks at Mr. and Mrs. Joe Smith's.

Oakland Co.

COR. SEC.

ECKFORD FARMERS' CLUB.

The July meeting of this club was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. T. J. Shipp, and was largely attended. General topic for discussion, "Should Agriculture be Taught in Our Public Schools?" Mr. Taffee thought it practicable and was decidedly in favor of the plan. Mr. Shipp opposed on the ground of impracticability. After an interesting paper by Mrs. F. V. Frost the meeting adjourned for one month.

The August meeting was held with Mr. and Mrs. John Andree. Your correspondent not being present, a report is impossible. The September meeting was a most enthusiastic one and was held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Miller. General question, "Fruit Growing," led by L. D. Sackett. Suggestions for the benefit of the county fair were given by T. J. Shipp. The Question Box is a decidedly interesting feature of these clubs and at this meeting was in charge of Wm. Thunder. October meeting will be held with Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Thunder.

REPORTER.

MAPLE VALLEY FARMERS' CLUB.

Club met with Mr. and Mrs. Bogardus September 27, with a decidedly good attendance. Topic for discussion, "Is the Cultivation of Flowers and a taste for music a benefit to a farmer's family morally and physically?" A paper in the affirmative by Mrs. C. E. Tuck was read by J. A. Dockery. Mr. Snyder followed with a few well chosen remarks along the same line. Our October meeting will be held with Mrs. Arbogast.

Montcalm Co.

MRS. F. S. K.

CLYDE AND GRANT FARMERS' CLUB.

The Clyde and Grant Farmers' Club held its September session at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Earnest, and was delightfully entertained by Mrs. Earnest, her husband having been called to Canada by the serious illness of his sister. President F. A. Beard called the meeting to order and an interesting literary and musical program was given, a feature of which was an original poem by Mrs. Henry Kingsley, "At Our Club." A motion was carried to the effect that the club request the publication of this poem in The Michigan Farmer.

The Viewing Committee, Messrs. Aiken, Myron and Kingsley reported the farm as being in an orderly and prosperous condition.

First question from the box, "Why do not the farmers attend the caucuses?" Mrs. D. B. Smith answered that it was because of a lack of interest. Mr. J. W. Gardner knows of no good reason why farmers and taxpayers stay at home and allow politicians to manage the caucuses. After much discussion of the situation Henry Kingsley and Michael Myron were appointed and officially authorized to interview the various nominees of St. Clair county for the legislature as to their position with regard to the bills known as "The Atkinson Equal Taxation Bill" and "The Kimmis County Salaries Bill," and report the same at the next meeting.

Question for discussion at the October session will be "Will it pay the farmers to buy fertilizer at \$30 per ton, with wheat at sixty cents per bushel?" meeting to be held the last Wednesday in the month at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. H. Kingsley.

St. Clair Co. MRS. O. McKAY, Cor. Sec.

NORVELL FARMERS' CLUB.

At the meeting held at "Fairview" with L. D. Watkins and wife on September 24, the resolution, emanating from the Webster Club of Oakland County, to turn down every member of the last legislature who voted against the Atkinson bill was adopted, although by a light vote. In the discus-

sion, L. D. Watkins said that the Grange and the Farmers' Clubs held the balance of power and should turn out every political trickster and elect to office only men whom we know to be clean, and who will represent us.

L. Whitney Watkins would have candidates for office put themselves on record on the leading issues and then live up to their pledges or be retired.

T. B. Halladay was opposed to the local taxation of railroads because some townships would be benefited and others not, because the rolling stock is widely distributed and could not be reached, because the railroads are subject to law as common carriers, and in some cases need special privileges.

The wheat market was discussed to some extent but the members were very chary about giving advice as to the time to sell, other than "When you need the money, then sell." No expression was taken but the secretary hazards nothing in saying that the club is a unit in desiring the passage of the County Salaries bill.

Jackson Co. A. R. PALMER, Sec.

WHITE LAKE FARMERS' CLUB.

The White Lake Farmers' Club held its October meeting at the home of Mr. and Mrs. George Skarrett October 1, with a large attendance. Under the head of unfinished business, E. P. Flower reported his correspondence with the candidates for the State Legislature.

The State Association question, "The most practical solution of railroad taxation," was then discussed with considerable interest, being opened by President R. D. Hubbard. He is not in favor of chronic kickers and grumblers, but sometimes forbearance ceases to be a virtue and the proper time appears when the people should arise and demand such reforms as will be just and equitable to all, and railroads should be brought under such laws and supervision as thereby they shall be required to furnish their just proportion of taxes. He would also receive pledges from the legislative and senatorial candidates before election on the leading questions before the people, so that we can better judge their merits and qualifications. Other speakers objected to requiring pledges from candidates, as by so doing their influence and liberty would be restricted and they would hold a disadvantageous position.

The next speaker would enforce taxation upon railroads, etc., according to the amount of their investment, the same as other property is assessed. They receive their share of protection under our state government and ought to assist in its support. R. England: There ought to be no favored classes in regard to taxation. All ought to be accorded the same privileges. If this question is to be solved satisfactorily to us we must send men to frame our laws whose interests are identical with ours.

The Atkinson bill was quite favorably referred to as a step in the right direction. The discussion diverged considerably from the main question.

The local question came next, "What shall we do with tramps, beggars and gypsies?" Many of the above named class are unworthy of any assistance or charity, while others are truly needy and deserving of open-hearted charity. While we cannot always judge the persons who are worthy of our assistance and there is danger of being imposed upon, it is best usually to follow the divine command and feed the hungry, clothe the naked and minister to the sick. Music and recitations interspersed the above questions, making the meeting a very enjoyable occasion. The next meeting is to be held with Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Welch, of Springfield, November 5.

Oakland Co. J. J. Cor. Sec.

MEDINA FARMERS' CLUB.

The September meeting of Medina Farmers' Club convened at Bro. John Lathrop's the 17th. "Success or Failure" was the title of a paper by R. H. Rogers. Success falls to no man. It must be attained. Luck is said to be the lazy man's excuse for failure, but many a hard worker fails from bad management. Perhaps he plans more than he can execute; is one who "achieves so little because of the much he conceives;" or he may be unstable, and has knocked at too many of the doorways of life and abided in none, "only to reap a harvest of barren regrets." Thinking and doing, planning and executing, must go hand in hand. Don't sell your cows because dairy products are low this year, and buy high-priced sheep to suffer an approaching decline in prices. When an

article is low is the time to buy and when prices rule high is a good time to sell. It is said of the professions that there is plenty of room in the upper stories. This is equally true of farming. We should seek to know more of the science of agriculture and reduce this knowledge to practice.

If our club would accomplish the most good it must follow some plan of work. In its discussions those subjects laid out by our State Association should receive our first attention. We wish to secure proper legislation on taxation, salaries to county officials, etc. We must first have a strong popular sentiment in favor of such legislation. This can be secured in no better way than by unanimous work of farmers' clubs and granges all over the State. The paper was not discussed to any extent.

W. R. Poucher read a paper about "Office Seekers." We were besieged by many of them prior to the nominating conventions, each of which seemed intensely interested in yourself and family, bestowing compliments without measure, but after election, chance if they would recognize you when meeting you. These fellows are numerous and we ought to take our choice and secure good officers. It is in our power to do so if we will. It was remarked that the farmers were as much at variance in caucuses and conventions as any class of men, and often one of their own number would be sacrificed for a lawyer, doctor or merchant, when perhaps the farmer was better qualified and equally worthy.

The club will meet with Thomas Joughin, Oct. 22, which is our thirteenth annual meeting, and time for electing officers.

COR. SEC'Y.

LIBERTY FARMERS' CLUB.

After a vacation of three months the club met at "Log Cabin Farm," the home of R. D. M. Edwards, Oct. 1. As usually occurs after having had a vacation, the first meeting was poorly attended. J. J. Calkins, former police justice of Jackson, and Republican nominee for circuit court commissioner, and A. J. Patch, Republican nominee for county treasurer, were present. Mr. Patch was given an opportunity to state his position on the temperance question, and said he had sold his saloon and had no interest in it whatever, that he intended to do something else if he could. He came here to-day as a member of the board of supervisors to hear the discussion on the "County Salaries bill," to learn the wishes of the farmers regarding it, and be prepared to vote intelligently if the bill becomes a law.

Mr. Edwards stated the position taken by the club in regard to temperance, and the salaries bill and taxation, and the resolution in regard to voting for representatives who will not support these measures. He gave the substance of the Kimmis bill, and said fees are often collected illegally, are more often over-reached than otherwise. If I go to an officer I must pay him for services rendered. If the fee goes into the county treasury it helps the taxpayers. I am in favor of this bill because it takes away a temptation from the officer, and I think the money should be turned into the treasury.

President Kennedy is delighted that it is to be left to the board of supervisors. They are disinterested and will do what is right.

G. W. Jones: In the county I came from (Lake Co., Ill.) the supervisors do fix the salary of the county officers, and it works well. I think the salary should be high enough so there will be no temptation to the officer to neglect his duties.

Mr. Calkins: This is a delicate subject. For years the question of fees has been agitated, and fees have been cut down until none of you would be willing to do the work for less if you were doing it. Officers do sometimes take more in fees than the law allows, but you must tell them to tax (itemize) their fees. They will have to do it if you demand it. When you look at this from a financial standpoint you can't get something for nothing. I am opposed to a salary, but believe in fees, and believe the county should pay fees the same as individuals. Mr. Calkins related many instances occurring in his experience as police justice, and gave quite a long talk on the subject, which was very interesting.

Mr. Edwards: We all know the fee system is abused. There is nothing said in the Kimmis bill about any of-

ficer being paid less than the work is worth.

Mrs. Crispell, Mrs. Hutchins, Mrs. Hill and Mr. Churchill participated in the discussion, the members favoring the bill.

Mr. Edwards spoke of receiving subscriptions to The Michigan Farmer, and Mrs. Crispell urged upon the members the need of their being subscribers; that the paper was doing all in its power to help the farmers, and she hoped the club would receive credit for any names sent in through its influence. The November meeting will be at the home of Alonzo and Miss Annis Vicary, on the 5th, and the Association topic "The most practical solution of the railroad taxation problem" will be discussed.

MRS. J. D. CRISPELL, Reporter.
Jackson Co.

The Poultry Yard.

For the Michigan Farmer.

RANGE FOR TURKEYS.

There is a general belief that exercise makes turkeys and other fowls tough, and therefore they should have no range to roam about in. This is true only to the extent that they become tough when taking an excessive amount of exercise. A range is necessary for the proper development of all fowls. The turkeys in particular need it. They should not be frightened, chased, or worried while in the range, for that makes them tough and lean, and spoils them as first-class birds.

A flock of turkeys brought up naturally in a good range will weigh more, have finer and sweeter meat, and be healthier all around than the birds brought up in the daintiest manner, and spoon-fed from their birth in narrow quarters. It is a natural life for them to roam about, and they should have all they want of it up to a period of a month before killing time. Those intended for the Thanksgiving market can be kept in the range until the first of November. They will improve by it, and lay on flesh rapidly.

Then they will have a constitution ready and able to stand the artificial forcing systems. They can be penned up with as comfortable surroundings as possible. To do this they should have a yard large enough to walk around a little. If cramped too much they pine away and lose flesh. It is well to avoid extremes. One successful turkey raiser has a system of yards, one smaller than the other, and the turkeys are driven first into one and then into another, each time they taking up their quarters in a smaller one. Thus they get accustomed gradually to confinement, and they do not lose their appetite or cheerfulness.

It is necessary for the turkeys to lay on fat daily after the first of November. Muscle is no longer needed, and they should have reached the full stature of their being before this. So all that is required of them is to get fat. Food that will make fat and flavor the meat is all that is needed. One can flavor or taint the turkey meat wonderfully during the fattening period, and consequently the kind and quality of the food and drink should be carefully considered. Every old thing that comes along should not be fed to them. Give them good, sweet cornmeal, vegetables, chestnuts, and fresh water. Everything in fact, that will make them fat, and nothing that will produce indigestion or taint the flesh.

New Hampshire. W. E. FARMER.

For the Michigan Farmer.

A SELECTION OF BREED.

Certain breeds of fowls are better adapted to a farm than others, and some will succeed better on a small place where the runs are small and conditions somewhat crowded. In selecting breeds one should consequently take into consideration all of the external surroundings. There is too much arbitrary advice in saying that this or that breed is superior to all others. There is no breed that stands pre-eminent in all respects. We must select them for certain purposes, and according to the amount of room we have to devote to them.

A large farm, with a wide range, and plenty of food and green stuff, is the place best adapted to the rearing of nearly all sorts of fowls, and one can experiment with almost any type. But where the range is small, and space is somewhat cramped, it is impossible to

(Continued on page 296.)

HORNE'S OF PITTSBURG.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

We import all our own goods. We have an office at 49 Rue d'Hauteville, Paris, and 71 Little Britain Street, London, E. C., and therefore no middleman shares in the cost of importation. This is why we have such a famous reputation all over the United States for selling Dress Fabrics at the lowest price. We would like you to ask us for samples of any goods that we have—compare them with goods from your own store, or samples that you have received from other stores in different parts of the country. That we will receive your order we have no fear. While we have everything that is fine in Black Goods, at a great range of prices, we tell you of but two specials in this week's bulletin.

15,000 yards of nobby Black Jacquards in ten different designs—the right price of which is \$1.00 a yard, but with our superior facilities for importing, we are enabled to offer them to you

At 68 cents a yard.

Another special offering is that of 45-inch wide Plain Black Armures—so very admirable for the entire dress—goods that will cost you anywhere, and you would say they were cheap at the price, 75 cents a yard—our price for them being

But 50 cents a yard.

We have a splendidly illustrated Catalogue of 140 pages, that will tell you more than we could if we should take up this entire paper. We will be glad to send it to you if you will send us your name and postoffice address.

JOS. HORNE & CO.,
PITTSBURG, PA.

BUSINESS
University
DETROIT, MICH.

Educates Young Men and Women for Financial Success. Send for illustrated catalogue. 11-19 Wilcox Street, Detroit.
W. F. JEWELL, President. P. H. SPENCER, Secretary.

Fortune for Young Men.

The new, loud, clear, Giant Talking Machine is creating the greatest sensation in large cities. The new machine and complete public exhibition outfit can be had for less than \$25.00. Examination free, and any bright young man without experience can fill a hall every evening at 25 cents admission. People go wild over this new invention. For full particulars address Sears, Roebuck & Co. (Inc.), Chicago.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR
The only Official and superbly illustrated HISTORY OF
OUR WAR WITH SPAIN
ITS CAUSES, INCIDENTS, AND RESULTS. A reliable and exhaustive story of the war. Civil, Military, and Naval, from its beginning to the close. With many fine steel plates, maps, and choice engravings. By Hon. HENRY R. RUSSELL, assisted by SENATOR PROCTOR (Vt.) and SENATOR THURSTON (Neb.). One Agent cleared \$200.00 in first two weeks, another \$100.00 in three weeks. 1,000 more Agents wanted. Distance no hindrance. For we pay Freight, Give Credit, Extra Terms, and Exchange Territory. Write for terms to the exclusive publishers,
A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

To stick things use
Beware!! Take no
substitute.

MAJOR'S CEMENT.



Michigan's
Greatest
Newspaper,

The Detroit Journal,

SEMI-WEEKLY.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

\$1.00 per year.

50c. 6 months.

ARE YOU A READER?

If not, send 20 Cents for a trial subscription and we will send you The Journal until JAN. 1st, 1899. You will appreciate the Detroit Journal semi-weekly. Sample copy free. Address

THE DETROIT JOURNAL,
Detroit, Mich.

When writing advertisers please mention Michigan Farmer.

